PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

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For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClarran & McKennan's, 85 Market street, and you will save money. tf

The Shoninger Organ.

With the new patent *tremolo*. Best Organ now manufactured. *Forty styles*, varying in price from $100 to $1,000. Sole agents in Pittsburgh, Hoffman, Horne & Co., No. 25 Fifth street.

Go To

Barker's.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Go To

Barker's.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 25 Liberty street. SMW

Go To

Barker's.

Fain Paint—Notice Extraordinary.

Although Dr. Wolcott has announced in the various papers of the country that in future drug-gists, as well as consumers, would have to pay the retail price for his Pain Paint, McClarran & McKennan, as agents here, have made such arrangements as will enable them to supply their wholesale customers at old prices. Retail wholesale and consumers can depend upon them keeping in future as they have done, at 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low prices by Bissell & Co., No. 25 Liberty street. SMW

Country and City Retailers

Can save more than freight by going to Barker's.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimmings and Millinery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Bed Quilts,

All kinds and sizes, white and colored, very cheap, at Barker's.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Flannels,

Red, white, yellow and barred, very cheap, at Barker's.

If You Want Anything

In the Drug and Patent Medicine Line go to Fleming's Drug Store where you will be sure of getting what you want of genuine articles, and at the lowest prices. Remember 91 Market street.

The New

Eugenie Flounced Skirt at Barker's.

Havana Tobacco.

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Brunch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Less than Eastern

Or manufacturer's prices, sheeting and shirting, bleached and brown, prints, ginghams, ticks and other staple goods, at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

More

Of those extraordinary bargains in Table Linens, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 69 Market street. tf

Extraordinary Bargains

Offering at Barker's, in all kinds of Dry Goods, both at wholesale and retail.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. MWS

The Daily Commercial

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY'S BUILDING, NO. 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The diamonds valued at ten thousand dollars stolen recently from the store of Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, were returned Monday evening by direction of Martin Bailey, the thief, on the promise that his accomplice should not be arrested or punished.

It is said in New York, that Fanny Kemble will be sued for closing her doors at eight o'clock in the evening, in order to prevent disturbances by people coming in late. The fine is five hundred dollars. On Saturday afternoon Leonard Jerome and A. Oakley Hall were among the excluded.

A Mrs. Osborn, living on One Hundredth street, near Ninth avenue, New York, attempted to commit suicide on Monday by taking laudanum; want of employment said to be the cause. The physicians successfully applied remedies. Early yesterday morning a woman named Smith, living in Bergen street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Cause, abandonment by husband.

The rumors that Secretary McCulloch was about to resign his portfolio are authoritatively pronounced false.

A special from New Orleans, of the 9th, says: We have further complications under General Hancock's rule. It has been charged that Governor Joshua Baker committed perjury in taking the test oath, while he is said to have put obstructions in the Bayou Teche in 1863, to prevent the Union troops from approaching. He is to be arrested by Commissioner Shannon to-morrow. Similar charges are to be preferred against others of Hancock's appointees.

A London special of the 9th says: Dispatches from the commander-in-chief of the army in Abyssinia has been received at the War Office. The military situation at the English point remained unchanged. It is said King Theodore treats the captives more leniently, and begins to regard them in a more friendly spirit. Mr. Rohlens, the captive official of the Queen, says he thinks the King detains him merely until the English troops arrive at or near the royal headquarters when he will be set free.

A Toledo dispatch says: The damage by the freshet at this point is much greater than was anticipated. Early last evening the ice gorged just below the city, causing the water to rise rapidly during the night, and by morning the warehouses, docks and lumber yards along the river were completely flooded. The Island House Hotel, railroad depot and adjoining buildings, and the whole of the middle ground in that vicinity, were also inundated. The Cleveland and Toledo railroad bridge sustained some damage, but is saved so far as is ascertained, and the repairs to the bridge will be completed in a day or two. At one o'clock this afternoon the ice gorge gave way, and the whole mass again moved down stream, carrying with it about two hundred feet of the derry street bridge. The water is now fast subsiding, and the river being comparatively clear of heavy ice, it is believed that no more serious damage will be done. The amount of loss cannot as yet be estimated, but is very large. Many saw mills, lumber dealers, lose heavily, large quantities of pine logs and lumber having been swept away from their yards and carried lakeward. The shipping lying in winter quarters here is uninjured. Trains on all the railroads centering here are running regularly. The weather is wet, wind northeast.

At the Lonsleville Theater, Monday night, Edwin Hanlen, of the Hanlon Brothers troupe of gymnasts, while making an evolution on the horizontal bar, fell heavily upon the stage, dislocating his arm and badly bruising his head.

The city elections in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Centralia, Illinois, on Monday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket, except one alderman in each place.

The insurance case of Marshall Kilpatrick vs. Thames Insurance Company, which has been before the Circuit Court in St. Louis for two weeks past, closed on Monday, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for $5,000, the amount claimed. This decision carries with it about $60,000 insurance in other offices, mostly in Cincinnati.

United States Marshal Rogers, of St. Louis, has arrested W. H. Pollard, George Merriweather, George W. Winn and J. G. Carter, of Clarksville, Missouri, for affixing fraudulent brands to manufactured tobacco. The party gave bonds to appear. R. C. Turner was also arrested for non-payment of the tax on manufactured tobacco, and Martin Miller for distilling without a license.

The medal ordered by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1867 to Cyrus W. Field is just received in the shape of a solid gold, costing one thousand dollars, described as "Cyrus W. Field, the original progenitor of the Atlantic Telegraph."

An immense Conservative mass meeting was held in Wilmington, N. C., last night.

The charter election in New Brunswick, N. J., resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over four hundred majority—a Democratic gain of thirty per cent.

The New York Democratic State Convention meets in Albany to-day. Gov. Seymour will deliver an address.

The Republicans elected their ticket in Camden, N. J.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Georgia meets at Macon to-morrow, to organize the campaign against the adoption of the Constitution.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1868. NO 153.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

General Registry Law Passed Finally.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Supplement.

Bedford and Somerset Railroads.

Local Bills Passed Finally.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Report of Committee of Conference.

The Senate Bill Agreed Upon.

The House Refuse to Accept Report.

Committee Enlarged and House Committee Instructed to Insist on House Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

Registry Law.

The new Registry law for Pennsylvania passed finally by a strict party vote; yeas 14, all Republicans; nays 9, all Democrats.

Passed Finally.

Supplement to act for the better management of Allegheny county prison.

Authorizing the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

To protect people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

Supplement for Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, granting them the same privileges possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing a connection with roads in Allegheny county.

For a bridge over the Allegheny river from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny and Butler plankroad, to mouth of Girty's Run.

Changing the time of holding courts in Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian church, Apollo, Armstrong county.

Regulating the compensation of assessors, assistant assessors and jurors in Allegheny county.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

Incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Kiskeminitas river at Big Dam, Leechburg, Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Kittanning Gas Company. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally:

Authorizing the Union Steamship Company to wind up and settle their affairs, and distribute their assets among the stockholders.

Allowing Michael Roup, Benjamin Roup, Abijah Cole, and William Caseman to be assessed and to vote in Gilmore township, Greene county.

Authorizing the burgess and town council of Brownsville, Mercer county, to levy and collect an additional tax.

Supplement to an act relating to city of Allegheny, authorizing the transfer of the insane supported by the said city in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital or any insane asylum in the State, to the alms house of said city.

Supplement to fourth section of the act approved May 1, 1861, relative to Allegheny City, which empowers the Civil Engineer and Sewer Committee of Councils of said city to act as a commission to divide said city into sewer districts, to be approved by Councils, and to assess public grounds, &c., in the several districts, for construction purposes.

Supplement to act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City, which provides that all liens transferred by the borough of Manchester and filed for grading and paving streets in Allegheny, shall be legal and collectable, and for similar assessments remaining unpaid liens may be filed.

Incorporating the Lehigh and Easton Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company in Somerset county, with a capital of $100,000.

Incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, connecting Bedford with Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport; capital $300,000.

Incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Mineral Point.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio Mining and Transportation Company for the mining, purchasing and transportation of anthracite and other coal in and to cities and towns in Pennsylvania, the west and southwest, to hold lands, etc., in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn over from this evening until Monday afternoon, and neither House will consequently be in session till Monday.

Michael Mullen, of Philadelphia, objected off the calendar the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from its main line.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The following

Bills Passed Finally:

Authorizing the School Directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Changing the time of holding borough elections at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, to the second Friday of February in each year.

Dividing the north and west wards of the city of Meadville into precincts and separate election districts.

Declaring null and void an act authorizing the removal of certain cases from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to Center county, approved April 10, 1867, being the suits for injuries at the Johnstown railroad accident in 1866.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Authorizing the Board of Controllers of Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion school taxes, and within thirty days of the first Tuesday in February.

Extending the provisions of the act of 1867 increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables to Tioga, Union, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Lehigh, Clarion, Cambria, Butler, Somerset, Warren, Carbon, Monroe and Bucks counties until 1870.

Authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow seventy-five thousand dollars to build a new Court House.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company.

The Free Railroad Law.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the House Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad law, submitted a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, substantially accepting the Senate substitute. He deemed it his duty to say that he signed the majority report under protest. He emphatically dissented from the Senate bill where it required a subscription of $10,000 per mile; where it required organizations to keep open their books until the full amount of stock shall have been subscribed before proceeding to operate, and where it limited the amount borrowed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, offered a resolution increasing the committee by the appointment of two additional members from each house, and instructing the House committee to insist upon an abatement of the amount of stock required to be subscribed per mile, to insist upon the House provision leaving it optional with companies to keep or not keep open books for subscription until the full amount is subscribed, and to insist upon allowing companies under this act to borrow double the amount of the whole capital stock instead of only the amount of capital stock paid in. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Jones, of Berks, and Mr. Swinehart, of Beaver, as the additional members of the Committee on the part of the House.

The bill from the Senate changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company passed finally.

IMPEACHMENT!

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS.

Butler's Article Growing in Strength.

A Correspondent on the Witness Stand.

The President's Disregard of the Tenure of Office Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868.

The impeachment managers have had a meeting to-day, and have examined a number of witnesses upon the matters covered by Butler's article. The Committee has no idea of abandoning this article, and at each meeting it has gained strength with them. Nor is there any present intention of reporting an additional article. The Committee will be entirely ready to go to trial upon Mr. Butler's article by Friday. The Committee have had Mr. W. S. Smith, correspondent, before them, for three days, and five of the seven managers in turn examined him. The testimony was regarding a long conversation which witness had, by special appointment, with the President, the evening before the removal of Commissioner Rollins. The President took the Tenure of Office bill, read it through aloud, and proceeded to criticise its various provisions. Witness asked the direct question as to what the President would do in case he should send successors to Stanton and Rollins to the Senate, and that body should only refer the names to committee with no intention to act. To this the President replied that he would then make positive removals; that he would not shrink from such steps though the hue and cry of impeachment was raised; that he would be obliged to ignore either the Constitution or tenure of office law, and that between the two he could not hesitate. There was much of a similar character going to prove the deliberate intention of the President to violate the civil tenure law.

Mr. Smith will be a witness before the Court.

THE PETROLEUM TAX.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Petroleum Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Petroleum Association, held this day at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. R. McHenry was called to the chair, and W. W. Selye, Esq., appointed Secretary. After some remarks by Mr. D. L. Miller, in explanation of the call of the meeting, it was moved by W. G. Warden that we are entirely opposed to any tax on oil, and heartily endorse the action of the National Petroleum Convention held in Pittsburgh. Carried.

On motion of Mr. D. L. Miller, Jr., it was resolved that until the tax shall be entirely removed we are entirely opposed to any additional regulations that would add expense to oil in bond, and that we are especially opposed to the stamp tax that has been proposed to be placed on refined oil for exportation.

On motion of Mr. Theo. E. Tack, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to proceed to Washington to act in concord with the committee appointed by the National Convention. Mr. H. H. King, C. A. Grierson, J. P. Logan, and W. Selye were placed on the committee.

W. G. Warden moved that a committee of three, composed of Emil Schalk, Esq., Orville T. Waring, Esq., and A. H. Tack, Esq., be appointed to draft articles for the Petroleum Association of Philadelphia. The motion was amended by adding to the committee Mr. C. A. Grierson.

The meeting adjourned subject to call of the chairman, Mr. A. R. McHenry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

GOV. HARRIMAN RE-ELECTED.

An Increased Republican Majority.

CONCORD, March 10—Noon.—The election is progressing in the city with spirit, and several wards have a full vote already polled. The Republicans are ahead, and are sanguine.

DOVER, March 10—Noon.—Both parties are hard at work, and apparently full of confidence. The Republicans claim considerable gains in the Second and Third wards.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, March 10, 3 P. M.—Returns received strongly indicate the election of Governor Harriman by an increased majority over last year.

CONCORD, March 10.—Up to six o'clock, returns have been received from twenty-seven towns, giving Harriman 6,680, Sinclair 6,487—a Republican gain of 124.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Concord states that returns from one hundred and twenty-five towns give Harriman 20,000, and Sinclair 23,000 votes.

CONCORD, March 10, 10 P. M.—One hundred and ten towns give Harriman 25,339; Sinclair, 21,031; a Republican net gain of 961.

PORTSMOUTH, March 10.—The vote in this city, is 1,262, the largest ever thrown. Harriman 12,220; Sinclair 1,122.

Dover gives Harriman 1,078; Sinclair, 702. Keene gives Harriman 708; Sinclair 435.

CONCORD, N. H., 11 P. M.—One hundred and fifteen towns give Harriman 29,407; Sinclair, 27,663, a Republican net gain of four.

Concord gives Harriman 1,470; Sinclair, 1,143; a Republican gain of ninety.

CONCORD, March 10—Midnight.—One hundred and seventy towns give Harriman 32,096; Sinclair 29,685.

Matherson—Harriman, 2,016, Sinclair 1,785. Nashua—Harriman, 1,169, Sinclair, 961.

The State is Republican by about the same majority as last yer.

NASHVILLE.

Soldiers Killed by Illicit Distillers—Appointments—Republican Victory in the Late Election.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—A dispatch from Knoxville, received at Military Headquarters here to-day, states that two United States soldiers of Company B, Fifth Cavalry, were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Claybourne county, East Tennessee. The company was sent there to aid the United States Revenue officer in arresting a number of men engaged in swindling the Government. They were resisted by them. No details received.

Governor Brownlow has commissioned a judge for the Ninth circuit. He is a moderate radical and was a member of the Secession Legislature in 1861.

Governor Brownlow has appointed James Sumner one of the Commissioners of Claims for Davidson county, and Hiram Key, for Sumner county, both colored men. Sumner was commissioned by him last year as captain of militia.

The radical Republicans have made a pretty clean sweep of the county officers in all parts of Tennessee. The negro voters could not be induced to vote patiently them to any extent.

ST. LOUIS.

Work Resumed on Kansas Pacific Railroad—The McCoole-Allen Affair.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Work has been resumed on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and track laying will commence in a few days. It is expected that twenty miles of new road will be ready for inspection within twenty days. The line of road is entirely free of snow, and there is no obstruction whatever to travel.

The latest development in the McCoole-Allen affair is that the backers of both have drawn down the first deposit for a fight on the 17th inst. McCoole's five hundred dollars deposit for a fight with Allen after his mill with Tom Sayers in 1857, was uncovered at McKee's saloon.

City of Mexico advices to February 20th say: The news from Sinaloa is very war-like. The rival claimants are about to settle their dispute by a battle. Senor Iguace Vollarta, the new Minister of Gobernacion, had arrived. Congress refused General Sanchez Ochoa permission to leave his seat. He was again arrested on the 20th and imprisoned. A railroad company to connect with Tuxphan is said to have been formed in New York, with a capital of $50,000,000. They are to commence work forthwith. Senor Romero finds many difficulties in his new position of Treasurer. Mr. Tieffi has been sat fied, and gone to New York. Ten of the Legion of Honor have gone to California. Pueblo was Monday under Government. The inauguration of other forces is advocated. The foreigners who had a hand in the late conspiracies to assassinate Juarez, will be expelled. Jiminez is marching on Acapulco to deal a last blow at the Alvarists. Bandits are extending their operations despite the energy of the authorities to put them down.

THE CAPITAL.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TAX BILL.

New Complication in McArdle Case.

Result of the New Hampshire Election.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Business of the War Office.

Report of Retrenchment Committee.

Reduction of Whisky Tax Favored.

The Grant-Hancock Correspondence.

Restoration of Alabama to the Union.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1868.

The New Tax Bill.

General Schenck, in connection with the introduction of a bill relieving manufacturers from tax to-day, attracted general attention. His statement was sent in full by Associated Press. Only two votes against the bill were cast, by Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Johnson, of California. The amount of taxtaken off by the bill is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau at something over fifty millions.

The McArdle Case.

A new complication is very likely to arise touching the decision in the McArdle case. The withdrawal of the Chief Justice from the Supreme Court during the impeachment trial will probably prevent him from taking any part in the deliberations upon the case, which would be equivalent to a decision being rendered without the Chief Justice voting on the question at all.

Alaska Purchase Money.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have taken no action regarding Alaska. The Chairman, Gen. Banks, has a report in print favoring the appropriation which he intends to get through committee if possible.

The New Hampshire Election

Has overshadowed impeachment to-day. Republicans in the House and Senate were receiving encouraging dispatches throughout the session. Not one had been received on the Democratic side up to 4 P. M., or if received were kept quiet. At 9:30 to-night they conceded the State to the Republicans by about the majority of last year. Resident Democrats have been buying powder through the day to fire one hundred guns at some time during the evening. The impression is universal that powder will be saved. A large crowd of Democrats gathered at the Conservative Soldiers' Headquarters to-night, where full arrangements had been made to receive returns. Montgomery Blair had been secured to announce the returns and make the congratulatory address.

Missouri Contested Election.

The contested election case of Hogan, of Missouri, against Pile, is now before the House Committee. Mr. Hogan has spoken two days, and will close to-morrow. He rests his case principally upon the errors in the registration lists. It appears, however, that these errors were made by phonographic spelling of German names by German registrars.

Health Improved.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who has been quite ill for a few days, has so far recovered as to be ready for work again with the managers of impeachment. Both Bingham and Stevens were at the meeting to-day.

The Prussian Treaty.

The treaty with Prussia regarding the rights of American citizens was sent into the Senate to-day, taken up in executive session, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Diplomatic Appropriation.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was finished in the Senate this afternoon. There was a strong effort to abolish the mission to Ecuador, but it failed. The mission to Rome is omitted just as it was last year. The new mission to Greece was finally inserted, though it took a severe struggle to get it. The mission to Portugal is left in again, but the provision of last year still stands, and that declares "no money shall be paid to the present Minister at Portugal out of any fund whatever, and this provision shall continue in force until repealed by Congress." Until this is formally rescinded, Harvey cannot get a cent. The contingent fund for mission and foreign intercourse is fixed at sixty thousand dollars, while last year it was one hundred and fifteen thousand.

No New Action.

The Senate Finance Committee have taken no new action within the past week on the measures now before it originating with Senator Henderson.

Alabama.

The bill for the admission of Alabama, reported by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee was set for consideration to-morrow, after the morning hour.

Petition Refused.

The House Military Committee to-day reported adversely upon the petition of Adjutant Generals of loyal States who held their positions during the war for full pay as Brigadier Generals for their respective terms of service.

The War Office.

General Lorenzo Thomas attended the Cabinet meeting to-day as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The President declines to receive official papers through Secretary Stanton's office, but desires them to be sent direct to the Executive mansion. The question as to whether the drafts of Secretary Stanton upon the Treasury shall be paid after to-day has not yet been settled.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868.

RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

The committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the application of Alabama, asking admission into the Union as a sovereign State, reported this morning as follows: That it is the intention to pursue the spirit, if not the letter of the law of March 23, 1867, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration. They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law when there seems to be any conflict in facts or in evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by moral jurists for the government of judges. By the act two things were evidently intended. One was to admit Alabama as a State, if, after a registration with time for debate, a majority of the people should be in favor of admission. The other was to prevent hasty and precipitate legislation before the people should have duly examined the subject. Hence the law provided that not only Alabama but all the conquered territories should have all their legal voters registered by proper officers, and if a majority of legal voters thus registered should cast their votes in favor of a constitution, a convention should be called for the purpose of framing one; but if a majority of all the votes registered, by either their own volition or casualty, should not be cast against a constitution, they should still be counted in the negative, and unusual provision in our or any other Government; but in ordinary times it would have but little effect to keep, in so far as removals and deaths took place between the time of registration and the time of voting. Our fathers, when they framed the Alabama ordinance of secession, did not dream of the extraordinary and unexpected state of things existed in a very large portion of the State, especially in the Republican portion. A very severe storm raged from morning till night. The registrars were absolutely unavoidable delayed that it is testified by Governor Smith, then elected Governor of the State, and other respectable gentlemen, that it kept from the polls numbers of voters who would otherwise have attended. In attempting to reach the place of election, several white persons were drowned, which deterred many from proceeding further. Thus, all who chose to stay away were counted as voting against the constitution, though if they had all gone and voted against it it would not have changed the result from a positive majority in its favor to a majority against it. This feature alone of this unfortunate election is sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee to authorize the ratification of the constitution.

A large majority of the legal voters then in the State are known to have cast their ballots for it, besides, a very large proportion of the registered voters were deterred by the most infamous threats from registering at all, and by which there from casting their votes for the Constitution. Very few white men did, and very few black men dared thus to cast their votes. Yet they should be deprived of the fond for which they have subscribed. All this is proved by sworn testimony of the most respectable citizens of Alabama. Indeed, nearly two hundred laborers have voluntarily come forward singly and testified to their violent discharge since the election by their employers, for having exercised the elective franchise according to their own will and pleasure.

A careful analysis has been made, as well as could be, of the number of votes that were destroyed, boxes seized and thrown out of the window, and other modes of violence used to destroy them, and it is believed from all this that the number of votes thus destroyed and detained from the polls by violence, outrage and fraud, had they been cast, would have overbalanced all those counted against the constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast by reason of sickness, absence or death.

Sometime before the Alabama election the Convention saw the injustice of the law and requested Congress to restore the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. The House did not hesitate to perceive its justice, and passed the act and sent it to the Senate. The Senate, by some unaccountable delay, or from motives which it is hard to fathom, suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, till after the fate of the Alabama election was announced. They then took it up and passed it, and it has now passed both Houses of Congress. The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern has been restored, and your committee can see no reason why it should not govern in the present case. The circumstance of the almost unheard of storm on the day of the elections, the violence of human passion, but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of former masters at the polls, together with the evident injustice of principle on a question upon which no one has yet acted, seems to your committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted into the Union as one of the States thereof, while this free people are rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no taint of despotism or injustice. They have examined carefully all the provisions of the Constitution, and as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which became necessary by the injustice of the slave States, they have determined no State shall ever be admitted into the Union where the right to universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation.

Fearing also that a counting scheme might be devised by which peonage, such as is already established in some of the South American States, might be created, we recommend the passage of the act for the admission of Alabama as a State in the Union.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT—WHISKY FRAUDS AND THEIR REMEDY.

Much interest has been manifested here in regard to the forthcoming report of the Committee on Retrenchment. The attention of the committee was early directed to examining into the nature and extent of frauds in the non-payment of taxes on whisky and tobacco, how far the Government officials were concerned, and what remedy should be recommended. The investigation into this subject was delegated to Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, and that gentleman has prepared a very lengthy report, which he made to a full Committee at their meeting to-day, and which will be presented to the House to-morrow. After citing the testimony taken before the Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress as to the collusion of officers of the Government with dishonest parties, the report says:

The President had abundant evidence in numerous cases showing conclusively the unfaithfulness of many, yet they were kept undisturbed; to detect flagrant violations where individuals have amassed princely fortunes by cunningly devised schemes. Cases of that kind have been reported, yet not a single criminal has been compelled to disgorge the fruits of his crime, not one victim to suffer the pains and penalties of violated law. The report then says that with the honest payment of the tax on whisky, two hundred million dollars could be realized, whereas only twenty millions were received. All revenue officers are not dishonest, and the Committee think that did not the President stand like adamant to the protection of faithful officers, Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins could have prevented much fraud. Dishonest officials exist mostly in large cities, and not in country districts. Many frauds are committed by distillers and bonded warehousemen. Few warehouses are located in districts where honest officials control. The "ring," as soon as certain where they can store their whisky, operate their schemes and are undisturbed. The report then proceeds to point out the defects and fraudulent execution, is a failure.

The Committee think a great error was committed by Congress when the tax was raised to two dollars per gallon. It should have been fifty cents. The report also calls the attention of the various methods adopted by distillers to swindle the Government. The report says: Some of the worst men secure appointments as inspectors and agents. Some who are freely graduated from State prisons, and others who have been in the rebel service. Many cases are then cited by the committee in which are illustrations as to how these officials secure back mails, and cases that whenever such cases have come to the attention of Mr. Rollins, he has asked their removal, but the President has in all cases refused so to do, but instead has encouraged such practices when those parties would pay the price of their democratic election fund. As to the remedy the Committee think—First, a simplification of the tax system and abolition of bonded warehousesin order that the great and rapacious army of officials may be reduced, and second, the tax should be materially reduced and collected at the still, estimating the capacity. The tax should be fixed at fifty cents per gallon. By this reduction double the amount of revenue will be realized.

In conclusion the Committee say that the great temperance and moral sentiment of the country should favor a reduction of the tax. With increased taxation drunkenness has increased, while with a low tax wonderfully multiplied from 1,183, in 1866, to over 4,000 distilleries not before in use, were introduced, so that at one time the coppersmiths of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities, were engaged on distilling apparatus. Private and public integrity, morality and temperance will be promoted by a return to a small tax.

THE GRANT-HANCOCK CORRESPONDENCE.

General Grant to-day transmitted to the House additional correspondence in relation to the removal of certain members of the City Councils of New Orleans. It appears from the papers that these members joined in a memorial, in which, among other things, they said they were removed by special order for having proceeded to hold an election for register of New Orleans, in contempt of an order from the headquarters of General Hancock. They remark:

"When General Sheridan reconstructed the City Council, he did an act of justice to the newly enfranchised citizens of Louisiana and of the United States, by appointing a few representatives of their race as members of the Common Council. By removing the aforesaid members, but a single representative of that numerous class of newly made citizens remain to defend their rights and interests in the government of a city, to the prosperity of which their labor, capital and industry so largely contributed."

On the 21st of February, Major General Rawlins, Chief of Staff, wrote to Major General Hancock, by order of Gen. Grant, acknowledging the receipt of Gen. Hancock's letter in response to telegrams from the General commanding the army, dated the 8th ultimo, in the case of certain members of the Aldermen and assistant aldermen of the city of New Orleans, for contempt of a military order. He also acknowledges the receipt of the memorial of aldermen, and assistant aldermen. Gen. Rawlins, in his communication, after setting forth all the facts in the case:

"On assuming command of the District, you announced in General Order No. 40, dated November 19, 1867, that it was your purpose to preserve peace and quiet in your command, and that no one should be permitted to disturb you in the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. Also, that when the civil authorities are ready and willing to discharge their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful position. Under this state of facts, the City Council of New Orleans might reasonably have presumed that it had the right and duty, especially under that order (your order No. 40, to fill the vacancy in office of Register; it appears they did not consider regard of this case, dated February 15, 1868. The same fact, found in connection with the printed proceedings embraced in your report of February 15, 1868, precludes the presumption of any intention of contempt of the military authority by members of said Council. The case of the Jefferson City Council is not deemed a parallel one, in this, that they had not their own right questioned in similar cases nor the order of the department commander to justify them. This latter order was one of military authority intended by the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of New Orleans, relieved by Special Order No. 28, dated in February, and a proper administration of the reconstruction acts would require the removal, and said special order relieving the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen herein named, and the appointment of others in their stead is hereby disapproved and revoked, and the members of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen removed by it are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans the same as if said order had not been issued. You will please carry this decision into effect."

On the 27th of February, Major General Hancock telegraphed to General Grant saying what he did was adopted under grave deliberation, and he believed was the result of the best judgment he could form upon him, which could not have been avoided without a disregard of the interests of the public service and of the obligation imposed upon him by the reconstruction act, and by order of his predecessor. After explaining at length the state of the case, he concludes by saying:

"I conceive no violence was done to the principles enumerated and declared, when I gave effect to the order of my predecessor, and removed members of the City Council, only when there from casting their votes for the Constitution. Very few white men did, and very few black men dared thus to cast their votes. Yet they should be deprived of the fond for which they have subscribed. All this is proved by sworn testimony of the most respectable citizens of Alabama. Indeed, nearly two hundred laborers have voluntarily come forward singly and testified to their violent discharge since the election by their employers, for having exercised the elective franchise according to their own will and pleasure.

A careful analysis has been made, as well as could be, of the number of votes that were destroyed, boxes seized and thrown out of the window, and other modes of violence used to destroy them, and it is believed from all this that the number of votes thus destroyed and detained from the polls by violence, outrage and fraud, had they been cast, would have overbalanced all those counted against the constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast by reason of sickness, absence or death.

Sometime before the Alabama election the Convention saw the injustice of the law and requested Congress to restore the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. The House did not hesitate to perceive its justice, and passed the act and sent it to the Senate. The Senate, by some unaccountable delay, or from motives which it is hard to fathom, suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, till after the fate of the Alabama election was announced. They then took it up and passed it, and it has now passed both Houses of Congress. The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern has been restored, and your committee can see no reason why it should not govern in the present case. The circumstance of the almost unheard of storm on the day of the elections, the violence of human passion, but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of former masters at the polls, together with the evident injustice of principle on a question upon which no one has yet acted, seems to your committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted into the Union as one of the States thereof, while this free people are rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no taint of despotism or injustice. They have examined carefully all the provisions of the Constitution, and as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which became necessary by the injustice of the slave States, they have determined no State shall ever be admitted into the Union where the right to universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation.

Fearing also that a counting scheme might be devised by which peonage, such as is already established in some of the South American States, might be created, we recommend the passage of the act for the admission of Alabama as a State in the Union.

THE EXPATRIATION TREATY.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the treaty lately concluded with the North German Confederation, stipulating that naturalization changes nationality and that immigration shall be free. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The examination of Samuel Strong, arrested yesterday on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, and who had a hearing before Judge Fisher, before whom he was brought on a writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday afternoon, was resumed this morning.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

A NUMBER of important local and railway bills were passed in the respective branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday, notice of which will be found under the head of "Harrisburg" on our first page.

THE General Registry Law for Pennsylvania has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become operative. The bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of fourteen Republicans in favor and nine Democrats against. One of the results of such a law will be smaller majorities in many of the Democratic counties.

THE report of the Committee of Congress on Retrenchment, extracts from which will be found on the first page, confirms the reported frauds on the revenue in the non-payment of taxes on whisky and tobacco, and places the blame for these frauds where it has all along been thought to rest—with the President. It is a shameful exposition of the inefficiency, not to say criminal culpability of the chief Executive power of the nation.

ALTHOUGH the counties interested in the lumber trade on the Allegheny river strongly protested against it, the bill authorizing certain wealthy capitalists of another section of the State to construct and maintain a boom in the Allegheny river, in Warren county, has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and only requires the Governor's signature to become a law. What effect this obstruction of the free navigation of the river will have on the lumber business of Pittsburgh we cannot tell, but judging from the opposition to it manifested by the lumbermen of Jefferson, Clarion and other counties, it is inferred that it will prove injurious financially to those engaged in floating lumber to market.

THE New York *Sun* having discussed the probable composition of the Cabinet of the possible President, WADE, has considered the diplomatic appointments which may be made by the same magistrate, and gives the following list of new diplomats, which the editor says, "can be safely commended to the public:"

England	Gen. George H. Thomas.
France	Thomas J. Durant, Louisiana.
Prussia	James Speed, Kentucky.
Russia	Morton McMichael, Pennsylvania.
Spain	Gen. Dix, of the Army, New York.
Austria	John Lothrop Motley, Massachusetts.
Brazil	B. Gratz Brown, Missouri.
Turkey	Bayard Taylor, New York.
Mexico	John W. Forney, 1861, of Columbia
Central America	William Brown.
Portugal	Samuel Bowles, Massachusetts.
Belgium	M. Blondell, of Maryland.
Holland	ohn Minor Botts, Virginia.
Central Asia	Charles James, California.
Algiers	Wendell Phillips, Massachusetts.

There are seven prominent journalists in the above list, and all are well qualified to represent us at the several Courts to which they are proposed to be nominated. But it is doubtful whether Mr. WADE would nominate all of them.

MR. FORD, of this city, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania authorizing the appointment of an inspector of stationary steam engines and steam boilers in Allegheny county by the judges of the court, acting with an advisory committee and defining the duties of said inspector. This is certainly a step in the right direction. It was no doubt suggested by the fearful accidents with which this and other communities have been recently visited. Machines of such terribly destructive power as steam engines ought to be subjected to a degree of scrutiny which only a person whose business it is, can give them. Not only before being used ought they to be examined by an expert but at frequent intervals after they have come into use. And it is, we suppose, this kind and degree of supervision which Mr. Ford's bill is designed to secure. It is both bad morality and bad economy to expose hundreds of human lives to the hazards of a defective or weak steam engine, or steam boiler.

LIBERIA.

This name for many years so familiar to the political and social controversies of the country, has for some time been very much lost sight of. In our paper of yesterday some readers must have noticed the petition offered in the United States Senate on the 9th inst., in which Liberia was introduced in connection with the old emigration scheme. This was a petition of one hundred and sixty colored people of North Carolina and Georgia. Having stated that in their present position "they are the victims of persecution," they asked for "an appropriation to enable them to emigrate to Liberia."

As every one remembers, in the days before the war, this American settlement on the West African coast was frequently the subject of violent debate, and even recrimination between the decided friends of immediate emancipation and those who held conservative opinions on the subject of the peculiar institution. In this way so much feeling was enlisted on both sides of the question involved in the Liberia enterprise, that it was rather difficult to get at its real merits, or even to ascertain the facts necessary to a confident estimate of its character. This feeling has now in a great measure subsided, and we are able to view the Liberia scheme with the same measure of judicial calmness and impartiality as any other. On the one hand, there is at present neither room nor temptation to allege that the promoters of the emigration desire, by diminishing their numbers, to enhance the value of slaves in the United States, nor, on the other hand, to deny or disparage the inducements to emigrate, held out by the African Colony. Few persons in the Northern States are now disposed to question the right of the people of color to remain in this country, if they choose to do so. One may even believe that, by remaining in the land of their bondage and persecution, they may be destined to confer great benefits upon it, and yet be of opinion that they would bless both themselves and the country of their ancestry, by removing to it. The subject is important under another aspect. For several thousand years the destiny of Africa has been a problem interesting to all civilized men. Apparently from the beginning, the greater portion of the Peninsula has been a land of darkness —full, too, of the habitations of cruelty. As is shown on the Egyptian monuments, slaves were drawn from its interior to serve the task-masters of Karnac, before what we call antiquity had begun. Again, in the Augustan age, African bondmen were employed in tilling the fields and doing the drudgery of Italy. Within the memory of those now living much has been done to arrest the terrible traffic which has for so many centuries been at once a cause and an effect of the degradation of that fertile region. Inquiry will show that the American colony of Liberia has played a most important part in this great work of humanity and civilization. The settlement, extending more than three hundred miles along the coast and nearly two hundred towards the interior, has already made a deep impression upon many millions of the aborigines. A desire for education has been diffused among them. Many of them send their children 500 and 600 miles to be educated in the schools of Liberia. Great multitudes of these natives, at their own request, have been taken under the protection of the Republic. More than one hundred thousand live on its territory, and four hundred thousand of them are bound by treaties with it to abolish the slave trade. In the extension and prosperity of this Republic, we see opened up a prospect of the civilization of the most benighted portion of Africa. Nor let it be forgotten that Liberia—though peopled by Africans—is of American origin. Its government was modeled on our own, and consists of a President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. In 1848 its independence was acknowledged by France and England, and, if we rightly remember, one of the first acts of our own Government on its deliverance from the shackles of slavery was to make the same recognition. Many think that they see evidence that our Democratic institutions are destined to extend in the course of time over all Europe. Is it improbable that through the influence of Liberia, or rather from it as a center, Republicanism may ultimately subdue and civilize Africa too, and thus solve one of the problems of the ages?

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

While in England and the United States the Press is an established institution with acknowledged rights and unquestioned relations to the common weal, in France the whole subject is still a matter of agitation and debate. For us, on this side of the Atlantic, the settlement of the question which may result from its discussion, has no personal or direct interest. Neither our policy nor our speculations are likely to be affected at all by any opinions or measures regarding the Press that may acquire vogue, or may be carried into action by the French. Our interest in French thought and French legislation on the subject, is a purely speculative interest; and yet Americans ought to feel and, no doubt, do feel, a very real and earnest interest in the Press legislation of so intellectual and influential a people. During the last four weeks there have been frequent references in the cable telegrams to a law proposed in the *corps Legislatif* "for the regulation of the Public Press," and yesterday we were told that "the bill as amended had passed by a vote of two hundred and forty-two affirmatives to one negative."

No more entertaining or instructive history could be written than a history of the French Press and its arbitrary, or legal regulation for the last ninety years. For centuries under the *ancien regime* absolutism had everything its own way. The men of letters were generally pensioners of the court, and neither desired nor exercised any influence on public affairs. When *philosophy*, so-called, came into vogue, and began to publish opinions and speculations affecting the very foundations of the existing order of things, the reigning powers were utterly blind to the probable effect of their circulation. The effect of a defamatory, or satirical libel on a distinguished person was seen at once and immediately punished. But the Press was an unknown power in the country, and its results in moulding and overturning ancient notions and current doctrines were unsuspected. M. SAINT MARC GIRARDIN, in an essay on the constitution of 1852, stated a few years ago that he had known an old friend of the *philosophers* of the eighteenth century, who said to him one day that "the best system of government was a very strong monarchy with a very free press." "The excellent man," says the reporter, "regarded as a system of government the inconsistency which he had seen in his youth, before '89, when the monarchy was almost absolute, and when every body wrote or spoke against the government. Royalty was limited (temperee) by pamphlets, and liberty in turn was limited by *lettres de cachet*." In the course of a few years this arrangement was ended in revolution and general overthrow. Two things so antagonistic and incompatible as despotism and a free press could not exist together. This was the first introduction of the French people to a knowledge of the power of the Press. The lesson has never been forgotten, and the recollection of this experience may be seen in the whole subsequent history of the relations between the Press and the Government.

Perhaps there is something in the character of the French nation which renders them peculiarly susceptible to the influence of writing. Their keen appreciation of wit, for one thing, renders them excellent readers of satirical attacks upon men in power. In view of this trait, LA HARPE, we believe it was, who described the old government as an absolute monarchy limited by epigrams. Many a distinguished French statesman has been ruined by a jest, and years of faithful service have been buried in oblivion by a sneer. Then French clearness of thought, indicated in the wonderful perspicuity of expression which characterizes their language, comes in aid of the literary assailant of things established. They neither mystify themselves nor are easily mystified by others. They may not see all sides of a subject, or weigh conflicting opinions with judicial calmness and impartiality, but the obvious advantages or disadvantages of a method or a measure are grasped at one view with a penetrating insight which seems to itself to know the whole truth and to qualify for action. Their irritability and impatience must also be taken into account.

It is only in the recollection of these and other prominent traits of the French people that we are able to account for some of the eccentric proceedings, as they seem to us, formerly adopted in restraining the Press. How strange, for example, it appears to prohibit a writer from choosing a certain kind of manure as the subject of his critical objections. In 1854 the *Prefet* of the Department of *Cotes du Nord*, warned the *Journal de Loudeac*, because on the 29th of April it contained anarticle passing an unfavorable judgment derived from experience, on a certain compost which at that time happened to be the subject of a governmental experiment in that region. The warning began with the preamble—"considering that the controversy opened in that journal on the subject of industrial manures is of a nature to lessen the value and the results of the experiments undertaken by the government, to produce indecision in the minds of purchasers and thus greatly injure agriculture by keeping them from employing a substance whose excellent effects, when it is of good quality, are incontestable, therefore"—the journal was warned to say nothing more on the subject.

The new law for the regulation of the press, of which the passage was announced in yesterday's telegram, received an almost unanimous vote. We are not acquainted with its provisions, but however rigorous or harsh they may be, we can hardly doubt that the law will be a welcome substitute for the system of administrative warnings (avertissemens) hitherto practiced. A positive and well defined statute for the guidance of the press has often been asked for by eminent French authors and statesmen. M. de CHATEAUBRIAND, early in the Restoration, as we learn from his speeches, requesting a law on the subject, said that "it needed not to be mild and indulgent. Let it be severe, but let it be a law; no arbitrary interference, though it should be moderately exercised. Let each one know what is his right and how far it extends; such is the government we desire for the press. Having the law for rule and guide, it will neither be bold to licentiousness because sustained by the passions of some powerful men, nor timid to the point of insignificance."

We shall wait with interest to learn the tenor of the new law and how it is regarded by those most interested in its enactments.

MR. JOHN HAGNER, who lately published a silly note in the New York papers declaring that he would have no more intercourse with opponents of the President, is likely to feel the effect of his rash vow in an unexpected way. Many women in New Jersey have declared that they will not use, and grocers refuse to buy the farinaceous goods manufactured by this very partisan gentleman.

There is quite a lively excitement in Jackson county, West Virginia, over certain indications of silver deposits. A Pittsburgh company have sunk a shaft to the depth of 565 feet, and are still going down. They expect to reach the organiferous shrata. A company from Pomeroy, Ohio, have also commenced sinking a shaft and are working steadily, with good "indications."

A New Novel.

The Cavalier's Daughter, A novel by Mrs. Ellcart.

The field of romance offers to the ready writer the opportunity to express decided opinions on various social conditions with great force, or urge arguments of political character of much importance, which, presented in the stately form of an essay, would pass unheeded by the masses and utterly fail in their purpose. To this we are indebted for many of those excellent productions of the past few years, by authors of both sexes, termed modern novels.

It is seldom the shafts of well-directed criticism, the thrust of cunning satire, or the bolt of trenchant ridicule produce any impression on a creed coming into vogue, or retard the spread of a fashion making its first appearance. Such means seem, on the contrary, to render both more generally acceptable, and sometimes elevate their early devotees to the position of genuine martyrs. In their decline, however, as, for instance, chivalry in the hand of Cervantes, these weapons make fearful havoc, and often force them into graves, never to be revived.

In England, *the* church, as by law established, with its inherent elements of discord, in violent commotion, displays a tempting occasion, at the present day, for the vigorous writers, not particularly friendly to its existence, to drive a lance through its arrogant assumptions sanctioned by usage and many of its more modern absurdities. This has been repeatedly accomplished but never within our knowledge, more deftly done than by Mrs. Elloart in the Curate's Dicipline.

Dissent has not in this book the mere repulsive form given in Salem Chapel, but is ably shown up in the well becoming garments of social progress in the characters of the educated and wealthy, generous and liberal banker, Mr. Marchdale, and his accomplished and elegant wife. No reading can be more agreeable than the development of character in the heroine, Magdalene Grant, under the benign and high-toned tutelage of Mrs. Marchdale. The Rev. Philip Wendell, the unfortunate curate of Elmsley, of whose trials we become acquainted, is the assistant of the Rev. Mr. Darnell, a perfect type of the easy going but easily discomfited English rector. Never did restless and earnest activity more completely discompose virtuous self-complacency, than this ever moving curate his quiet rector. This zealous curate soon began to lose that implicit belief in the Church in which he was a priest and of which so many of his ancestry had received such comfortable livings, and from doubts he rapidly reached, after a severe mental conflict, total want of faith in the doctrines and formulas he had once so firmly supported. Nothing was left to him but to resign his curacy and the church. The pious rector instead, of finding his troubles, caused by such an indefatigable assistant at an end, only discovered they had but begun. After many severe trials with curates from different classes of society, and every shade of churchman, from the lowest of the Low church who fraternized with Dissenters and even condescended to flirt with their daughters, to the *ne plus ultra* of Ritualists, he at last found a man after his own heart, who did not worry him about innovations and obligingly married one of his daughters.

There is no effort in the whole book at grand writing, and the minor characters are all of them so well sustained that the interest awakened by the perusal of the first pages is constantly maintained. Many pictures, which we cannot describe for want of space, are exceedingly well done, and perhaps none better than what might be called an inside view of tract distribution, with the motives which induce so many ladies to leave their not altogether peaceful and happy homes to engage in this charitable work. The ladies, we are sure, will not easily forgive Mrs. Elloart for admitting, in such plain terms, how slight a hold religious belief and particular forms of worship have upon them when important considerations stand in the way.

As we read these lively pages we were much impressed by the various ways related how uniformly the present transition in the Episcopal Church, is taking place in our own and the mother country, and to show this we make the following quotation:

"But with each succeeding curate Mr. Darnell only found fresh trouble. The next (Mr. Pershyn) was High Church to a point beyond endurance; induced the ladies to wear rosaries, and would have called on them to come to confession had not the sudden storm of indignation interned the services, and was very desirous that some of the boys should wear surplices, and act as choristers; fasted himself, and labored, but in vain, to impress the rector with the desirableness of doing so likewise; dated his letters, the Eve of St. Jude or the Feast of St. Agnes; and was strongly suspected of wearing hair cloth under the cassock which he used to affect. He was too high even for the High Church party at Elmsley; still, he made a few converts, especially among the young ladies, and even Mrs. Marchdale went once to church on a week-day in Lent, to see him officiate—perform, was her word. Certainly, after that, she would have gone on a Sunday, but though by no means strict in her views, she must own that theatricals were out of place then."

Iron Manufacture in Illinois---Chicago to Rival Pittsburgh.

A company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $250,000, for the manufacture of pig iron from Lake Superior ore. The basis of the enterprise is the coal found at Brazil, Clay county, Indiana, on the line of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. Until a comparatively recent date, it was not known that this coal would answer the purpose, but the matter has been definitely determined by the erection of three blast furnaces at Brazil, by Chicago parties, which have been in successful operation about three months. The Briar Hill variety of coal has been considered one of the best for the purpose, but it is ascertained that pig iron can be manufactured with the Brazil coal at a saving of three-fourths of a ton over the Briar Hill, to the ton of pig iron. The location of the furnaces is not yet definitely determined, but it is probable that they will be somewhere upon the South branch. It is the intention of the company to erect immediately two blast furnaces of a capacity of 50 tons each per day.

The Chicago *Times* says: The entire practicability of the enterprise, and its importance to the city can be better appreciated by the following facts: While Chicago, and through Chicago, the whole northwest are heavy consumers of iron, not a ton of pig iron has ever been manufactured in the city. A part of the needed supply has been brought from Lake Superior, where there are a number of small furnaces in operation, but the great bulk of the pig iron used has come from eastern points. The ore has been taken from Lake Superior to Detroit and Cleveland, at the extra expense of the Sault Ste Marie ship canal tolls, lewage through the St. Mary's, the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, and from thence, except the small portion smelted at those two cities, it is taken to Pittsburgh to be manufactured into pig iron, to be sent to Chicago for manufacturing purposes. The great loss in extra transportation, both ways, must be quite apparent. It is certain that Lake Superior ore can be delivered in Chicago, *via* Escanaba, thus saving canal tolls and tonnage, at least $1 per ton less than can be done either at Detroit or Cleveland. With so many manifest advantages, there is no good reason why Chicago should not become one of the first iron manufacturing cities in the country, and this enterprise seems to point to such a result. Following the move of the "Chicago Iron Company," it is hoped that capitalists will already contemplate the erection of many extensive nail manufactories, and the day is probably not far distant when Chicago will probably rival Pittsburgh in this very important branch of manufactures.

Goldwin Smith's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Manchester, England, *Examiner*, on American politics, thus refers to General Grant: "The course of events seems still to point to the Presidency of General Grant. In revolutions men live fast and characters change rapidly. It would be presumption for one not on the spot to attempt to pronounce a judgment on individual claims, or, indeed, on any details of the present situation. But all that I heard of General Grant when I was in America led me to believe that he combined the highest qualities of a soldier with the best instincts of a citizen, that he was high-minded, unselfish, wise, devoted to the Republic, thoroughly worthy of the confidence of the people, and, though not a trained statesman, likely to make a good head of the nation in peace as well as in war. Wholly pacific, indeed, his task would not, it is to be feared, at first be, for he would have to control disorder in the South, if not disaffection, by military force. He has shown himself equally skilful in dealing with his enemies are a pledge that he would be the tool of no vindictive policy, while the party for which he conquered have little reason to fear that the victorious General will be false to their principles. Indeed I should say that the best thing indeed for the nation if he could be raised to power not as the mere candidate of a party, but by a really national vote."

An Indian Tragedy.

The *Santa Fe Gazette* of the 221 ult., reports an Indian tragedy near Tierra Amarilla. Some Ute chiefs had been on a visit to the superintendency at Santa Fe, and had received presents as is customary in such cases. One of them, however, received more than the balance, which caused a jealousy that ripened into hostility by the time the party reached home. The favored chief's name was Chino, son of Tamuhe, of Ilicate Mocho, and occupied a prominent position in the tribe. Whilst camping near Fort Lyon, some of his associates, one of those who had been in the Santa Fe party with him, named Chevres, shot at him from the outside, the ball taking effect and killing him instantly. The affair took place at night and the darkness enabled the murderer to make his escape at the time, and he had not been captured at the latest dates from the scene of action. Chino was the father of the Indian who was killed near Fort Garland about a year since, which affair came to near resulting in a Ute war. As soon as Chino's sister learned that he was dead she went into the tent in which his wife was sleeping, and cut her head open with a hatchet, killing her instantly, to prevent her marrying any one else.

FROM MT. UNION.

Mt. Union College---What is it Accomplishing?

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

In testing the merits of institutions, as well as of persons, we must ascertain what they have accomplished; also their facilities for progressive efficiency. In applying the sure test of sober facts to Mt. Union College, we find that from a school of very humble pretensions, it has, in the providence of God, gradually and healthfully grown, by means of the wisely directed efforts and liberality of its Professors, Trustees and patrons, to a properly organized College, possessing both internally and externally first-class eductional powers, agencies and facilities, and enjoying the confidence, affection and patronage of the public at large. Every step in its progress being severely tested its honorable standing among American colleges is not only generally acknowledged, but has been well *earned*. Its last session has been not only the largest in attendance, but the highest in grade of scholarship and deportment, of any previous winter term. The number of different students enrolled the last year reaches 520; being classified thus: Seniors 15; Juniors 11; Sophomores 45; Freshmen 109; teachers in the Normal Department 325; Preparatory Department 13; Painting and Drawing 19; Department of Music 236. Since organizing the Institution, the attenance of students whose names and classifications, with their proper residences in twenty-four different States and Territories, reaches the unexpectedly large number of 5,923, (4,036 gentlemen and 1,887 ladies,) of whom 4,676 have taught public school.

The citizens of Mt. Union, Alliance and vicinity have erected, as a donation to the College, a large and beautiful edifice, estimated at $100,000, having spacious rooms for recitation, lectures, literary societies, chapel, cabinet, apparatus, museum, library, laboratory, instrumental music, painting, observatory and office. Another material fact is that certain citizens and students have, at various times, made to the College donations, estimated at $21,993, in the form of apparatus and specimens for illustrating natural science, books and furniture. Also much in the simple and beautiful college grounds, as well as nine hundred and fifty-four acres of land situated elsewhere, and have been acquired by donation. Eight excellent pianos have been bought to accommodate students.

Hiram College has lately procured valuable apparatus and fine specimens in natural science and the fine arts, selected in Europe by the President, Dr. Hartshorn, who has just closed at the College a very interesting course of lectures on his observations abroad. During four of these public lectures to large and appreciative audiences, he exhibited numerous valuable specimens and curiosities recently collected and brought by him from nearly all the countries of the Old World.

In addition to the numerous rooms and boarding places obtainable at reasonable rates, the College has lately completed a beautiful and commodious hall whose pleasant rooms are to be under the special supervision of the faculty, and rented low to students with permission to procure table-board at any of the numerous places offering. Arrangements are making to furnish, at cost, in the dining rooms of the new hall, board at the lowest rate which the European plan of stating the price of each kind or ration of provision named in the bill of fare, and of asking pay for only the articles of food actually ordered and received.

Proper efforts are being made to secure for the College a permanent endowment of $300,000, of which there are donations already pledged amounting to $95,000, including the special endowment of the three Chairs of $25,000 each, by Messrs. C. Aultman, of Canton, O.; Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., and Jacob Miller, of Canton, O.

It is also a significant fact that the authorities of the College are taking measures, by issuing a limited number of bonds, on very liberal terms, similar in form to cheap Prudential Scholarships, to obtain present funds for not only the more procure more apparatus and fit up a Museum of Science and Art, but also to so extend the facilities of procuring good rooms and board, as to make an actual saving to each student of at least $4 per week, could living be had at rates reducing the aggregate weekly expenses of students to much less than they usually are at places where the tuition is free, yet the other and chief expenses are high. Two of these bonds will entitle the purchaser to a term of tuition amounting to $1,200, while the same capital of sixty dollars invested in a conditional scholarship would entitle the purchaser to tuition amounting to but $480. Other forms of these bonds possess similar advantages.

It certainly is interesting to the public to know that good table board ranges from $2 50 to $3 00 per week; that facilities for self-boarding can be had in rooms rented from twenty-five to fifty cents per week; that the price of tuition is also kept unusually low, ranging from $6 00 to $7 50 per quarter of thirteen weeks, according to grade of study. The Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Normal departments, and only $12 00 per quarter in the extensive Vocal and Instrumental Music Department; also that the sessions begin on the second Tuesday in August and November of each year, and that students are admitted to organized classes any time during the term.

It is a fact also greatly in its favor, that the College is located in an eminently moral, healthful and beautiful village, being on a beautiful eminence some two miles from Alliance, Ohio, the junction of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland and Wheeling railroads. In short, this College most decidedly possesses the substantial elements of true progress. ALPHA.

Services of Minister Adams.—London "Times" Testimonial.

In the midst of the singularly intricate and difficult negotiations which arose between the governments of Great Britain and the United States out of the incidents of the civil war, it has happened that the envoy of each power has been removed. It is a controversy which has passed through many vicissitudes. Of the persons who were originally engaged in it one only remains to carry it on. The English Foreign Office has been under the direction of three Ministers since the questions still in dispute were first raised, and of the two plenipotentiaries who represented the governments at Washington between 1861 and 1867 one is now ambassador at Paris and the other is at home. On the part of the Americans there has been no change in the plenipotentiaries until now, when the retirement of Mr. Adams is announced, and thus Mr. Seward is left the only Minister who has throughout taken a share in the discussions. There might be circumstances in which the substitution of one voice for another in so protracted a dispute would prove of advantage, but the resignation of Mr. Adams can only be regarded as a great one to the arrangements. He is thoroughly familiar with every aspect of the case in dispute, and although he has never shrunk from presenting his own case with firmness and decision, and maintaining it even with pertinacity, Mr. Adams has always been fair and courteous, anxious to maintain peace, though never for a moment forgetting the interests of his country. There have been times, no doubt, within the last seven years, when we should have liked him better if, consistently with his duties, he could have put before us the views of his government in a less rigid and inflexible form. It is natural, although perhaps not altogether reasonable, that we should have wished him to look at the questions between us with English rather than with American eyes. But Mr. Adams had his duty to his own government to perform, and the nicest ingenuity could not have enabled him to render that duty specially attractive to us. He invariably, however, exhibited a wise discretion and a cool judgment. It is easy to comprehend the painful embarrassments into which both countries might have been plunged by a less cautious or a less capable man. We have only to read the speeches constantly delivered in the United States to appreciate the mischief which some prominent advisers of the American people would have produced. Mr. Adams, the representative of a family which has been connected with public life in this country since the earliest days of the Republic, has himself taken an active part in the politics of his own country for almost a quarter of a century. It would be ingratitude on the part of the American people to forget the services he had rendered them in England.

He has been unyielding in their behalf, but no English minister has ever questioned his good faith or good feeling. It is a success of no common kind for a man to have been constantly engaged for years together in pressing upon us questions and claims which we deemed strained or unjust, and yet to have won the regard of the statesmen and the nation. Mr. Adams has been compelled to pursue a course often most distasteful to us, but when he leaves this country it will be with the esteem and good wishes of all classes of the people.

The Lake Superior Iron District.

The following interesting statistics in regard to the production of iron in the Marquette District, we gather from the Lake Superior *Mining Rapid* as has been the development of the iron interest of Lake Superior, the year 1867 stands out in its story as unprecedented. No decade has scarcely passed, since the first shipment of iron ore from the mines of Marquette county was made, and yet the grand result of the year just closed is a half million tons—equal to one fourth of the entire product of the United States. The population of the country, as made up from reliable estimates, has been increased during the year by about 1,000. The total population now cannot fall short of 14,000, showing an increase of 8 per cent. The following table is a summary of iron ore and pig iron produced in 1867:

IRON ORE.	Tons.
Jackson Iron Company	126,752
Cleveland Iron Company	78,000
Marquette Iron Company	5,857
New York Iron Company	1,000
Lake Superior Iron Company	120,178
Republic Iron Company	36,000
New England Mining Company	3,000
Pioneer Company	3,000
Washington Iron Company	3,000
Iron Mountain Iron Company	3,000
Cascade Company	1,000
Total iron ore	400,270
PIG IRON.	Tons.
Greenwood Furnace	5,232
Morgan's Furnace	3,000
Mary Ann Furnace	3,131
Collins Furnace	3,861
Bloomery Forge	1,000
Pioneer Furnace (two stacks)	6,000
Northern Furnace	1,730
Total pig iron	30,951
Total ore and pig iron	500,220

The following is a comparative statement of the production of iron ore and pig iron in Marquette county from 1858 to 1867 inclusive:

Year.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Value.
1858	31,993	5,929	$240,742
1859	46,079	7,246	375,359
1860	126,000	15,000	1,000,000
1861	46,430	7,970	474,461
1862	118,721	8,753	844,977
1863	135,000	8,000	810,000
1864	236,126	15,482	1,967,213
1865	295,704	21,000	2,606,250
1866	256,872	18,437	2,405,360
1867	400,220	30,951	4,000,000
Total	1,895,145	138,768	$15,724,362
Shipped from 1858 to 1866	925		$12,431
Cleared for 1866	1,894,220		2,380,000
Increase	161		$1,000

The Marquette and Ontonagon, as also the Peninsular Railroad, has been taxed to its utmost to furnish transportation for the immense amount of freight passed upon it. It has moved as many as 3,000 tons in a single day. Its roads are engaged in increasing the rolling stock this winter. The tonnage moved over the M. & O. Railroad for the year 1867 is as follows:

Iron	309,125
Copper	31,980
Total	340,981
In 1866	236,976
Increase	103,105
Passengers carried in 1867	58,963
Passengers carried in 1866	33,204
Increase	25,372

The active capital employed in mining and manufacturing has been increased not less than $1,000,000. The aggregate sum invested in the iron business is now about $5,000,000.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

In the financial department of the New York *Times* of Monday there appears a communication relative to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, in which the writer says: When the Pennsylvania Central Railroad controlled the Legislature, they passed an act virtually prohibiting the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road beyond Connellsville. Under their auspices the Pan Handle route was bought in connection with the Great Eastern and Union and Logansport Roads, whereby they secured a new through route from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in connection with their own road, and adverse to the Fort Wayne Road. The latter road was then built out off from the East at Pittsburgh, except so far as the Pennsylvania Central, interested in the new route, might give them facilities. This result would naturally exert a disastrous effect upon the value and business of the road. Within the last thirty days, however, an entire change has been put upon the face of affairs. The Supreme Court has decided that the action of the Legislature was unwarranted; the Legislature has promptly restored all the privileges of the Connellsville Road, and backed by these decisions the Baltimore and Ohio and Fort Wayne—the President announces his determination and ability to complete the road to Cumberland in twelve months. This gives the Fort Wayne a direct route to the sea at Baltimore, by a line only 226 miles in length, as against 356 miles to Philadelphia, over very much lighter grades. The whole distance from Chicago to Philadelphia, *via* the new Pennsylvania Pan Handle combination would be 765 miles; from Chicago to Baltimore, *via* Fort Wayne and Connellsville route, 794 miles—a shorter line by 48 miles. The latter route will be worked in close connection and sympathy with the Fort Wayne, and really possesses, and can not be fixed upon as the best living route, completely restoring their prestige and position.

FROM JOHNSTOWN, PA.

The Break-Up---Danger of an Inundation and Consequent Suffering---Gas Works Suspended.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, March 10, 1868.

The ice is about breaking up here, and the people living in the vicinity of our creeks have an exciting time. There is a gorge in the Conemaugh river opposite Johnstown, which has caused that part of the borough known as the "Island" to be submerged in water and ice to the depth of six feet. Some twenty families have had to move out, and as there are two gorges above many more people are preparing to leave. One of these gorges is at the Viaduct or South Fork, and the other is near Wilmore. There is also a gorge on Stony Creek, three miles from here, and danger is apprehended from that quarter. The ice is from twenty inches to three feet thick, and if much more snow should melt, or if much rain should fall, there will doubtless be a great destruction of property in and around our Borough. Rain is now commencing to fall, and if it should not freeze there will undoubtedly be a flood, and a consequent loss of bridges, houses, &c. As it is three houses have been up-turned and considerable personal property lost. Water is so deep in the basement of the Millville Union School as to prevent the building of fires in the furnaces, and it is feared that the great Rail Mill in that Borough may be inundated, in which case two or three thousand operatives would be temporarily thrown out of employment. It is hoped, however, that a freeze may set in and prevent this calamity.

Johnstown, Millville, Cambria City, Woodvale and a part of Conemaugh borough are located near the junction of the Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers, and as the surface of the ground is low, the least obstruction will cause an inundation. The ice is unusually thick this winter, and if the snow on the mountain is deep, and the weather warm, a disaster may ensue, the like of which has not happened here for many years. The excitement is consequently great, and the river banks have been lined all day with crowds of anxious and interested spectators. People were up all night of last night, and many have been removing their effects to-day to such places as can be procured, but as empty dwellings are very scarce, it is almost impossible to find a place for comfortable lodging. The gas works will suspend to-night and leave the place in a deeper gloom. I may write again. S. B. M.

STATE NEWS.

A monument is about to be erected in the Public Square at Norristown, in memory of the Union soldiers from Montgomery county, who lost their lives in the late war, and it is designed to have the names of all such engraved thereon. In order to do this it is necessary that the name of every such soldier be sent to Mrs. Caldwalader Evans, Bridgeport, Pa.

A large number of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia have petitioned Councils to cause the city freight railroads to be removed from Broad street and Market street. The chief objections alleged by the petitioners to this use of the streets are the disgraceful and revolting cruelties practiced by the teamsters upon the animals under their charge.

The aggregate receipts of the passenger rail way lines in Philadelphia for the year 1867 were $2,923,779 59.

Over $10,000 have been subscribed towards building a new Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg.

In Spring, Crawford county, on the 19th ult., a gentleman upwards of eighty years old was married to a lady over seventy. The chances of the happy couple celebrating their golden wedding being regarded as rather uncertain, they will probably take advantage of the latest novelty and celebrate their sugar wedding, which occurs just twenty days after the first anniversary.

The business men of Erie hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade.

As Bishop Stevens will be disabled for a considerable length of time, he has authorized the Standing Committee of his Diocese to procure the temporary assistance of some of the other Bishops. The Standing Committee, through its President, the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., is making the necessary arrangements to fill the Bishop's appointments during the present month, and it is expected that the Episcopal duties of the Diocese will be performed by Bishops Kemper, of Colorado, Lee, of Delaware, and others.

There are now living in the township of Lower Swatara, Dauphin county, twelve men whose united ages average 80 years. Eight of them average 90 years, as follows, viz: Rev. Jacob Roop, 93 years; Henry Gingrich, 84 years; Henry Cook, 84 years; Martin Nisley, 82 years; John Balsbaugh, 80 years; Christian Roop, 80 years; Rev. Daniel Engle, 80 years; John Hershey, 80 years; Peter Roop, 77 years; Robert Wilson, 76 years; Frederick Cassel, 76 years; Michael Alleman, 75 years. Many of these old gentlemen are yet quite active, and all of them able to attend to their ordinary business.

Timely Treatment of Insanity.

In the report of Dr. Curwen, the Medical Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg, we find the following declaration, which, as coincident with the opinion of all those who have had any experience in the treatment of insanity, should be widely disseminated: "It cannot be too often repeated that, when an individual has once been placed under treatment in an hospital, the patient should be continued without interruption until mental health is restored. The nervous system, and often the whole bodily frame, is so disordered, that a long, regular, steadily pursued course of medical and dietetic treatment is necessary to bring back all the functions to their proper order." By the use of appropriate means at the beginning of an attack of insanity, 80 out of every 100 attacked will be restored; while 20 only will become incurable or die." The average length of time required for restoration to health of a case of recent attack will average about five months, including in the calculation all who have become insane in less than one year." The probability of death in an insane person is much greater than in a sane one of the same age. With the increase of population, there is a steady increase of the number of the insane in Pennsylvania; but there has been no corresponding extension of the accommodation for the insane, applying the estimates made by Dr. Edward Jarris of one insane person for 1699 of the population at large of Massachusetts, Dr. Curwen gives Pennsylvania the number of 3,070 as annually to become insane; or, assuming the proportion of one in 2,000, the number would be 1,705.

CITY MATTERS.

"The United Presbyterian."

Business men are particularly directed to the advertisement of the *United Presbyterian*, which will be found in another column of to-day's paper. At the commencement of the year the *United Presbyterian* was greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. The Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, is the editor. Dr. Kerr has been long known as a writer of superior ability. He wields a chaste and eloquent, but when he wishes a trenchant pen, and as an editor of a religious journal has few equals

The Daily Commercial

GOD'S ANVIL.

Fairy dreams rest within my quivers,
Song's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart in music shivers
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And still the sparks fly forth and back,
And in his hottest fire hold still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded well
How he may best handle and beat it
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And well I whisper, As God will!
And in his mighty hand hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly out at every blow;
He turns it o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur for the sorrow,
Thus only longer lived would be;
Hardly come, angel, will, to-morrow,
When God has done his work to me;
To say, trusting, As God will!
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing fiery brand,
And all his heartiest force are surely
Inflicted by a master hand;
So I say, praying, As God will!
And hope in him and suffer still.

A HORSE DINNER.

On Thursday last a banquet was given, at the Langham Hotel, for the purpose of introducing horseflesh to the English public in a formal and solemn way. Everything was done to invest the novelty with all the attractions of which it was capable. Covers were laid for over one hundred and fifty persons, and the organization of the entertainment was admirable.

THREE HORSES

had been provided for the party, but it was a work of difficulty not only to get them but to kill them, for there is a statutory provision forbidding the killing of horses within the bills of mortality except in private yards or in the yards of licensed knackers. The sacrifice was therefore performed in a quiet retreat in the country; but even this was only half the difficulty. It was not easy to overcome the prejudices of hotel-keepers; and to get a room where the credit of the establishment would not suffer, and where a hundred and fifty persons could dine, was not a very slight task to accomplish. However, perseverance and courage can accomplish almost anything; and at the appointed hour abundance of horseflesh in every possible form was placed on the table. The victims, as we have said, were three in number, and after having been fed up for periods varying from five weeks to two days, they were all killed on the Wednesday week before the dinner. One was a very old white cart-horse, aged twenty-two years; the second was quite a young brown cart-horse, aged four years, and the third was a mare, which hence was a celebrity, was counted the first stepper in London, ran in a brougham, and once fetched seven hundred guineas. With these materials, as much horseflesh was served as human nature could possibly consume, and the management of every detail was so excellent that full justice, and perhaps even more than justice, was done to the novel kind of food offered to an enlightened public.

BILL OF FARE.

The dinner began with a clear soup and a thick, both very well made, but neither equal in flavor to the soup furnished at any well-appointed place of entertainment. With the fish was served sauces, into the composition of which horseflesh somehow entered, but which was merely very good sauce, and had no special flavor. Then came a terrine of the livers of these good animals, and some cold sausages, which were exceedingly well made, and presented the horse in an eminently satisfactory light. The fillet and the loin followed, and a stew, all very tolerably good, and reminding British consumers strongly of the Palais Royal and the food served there to innocent foreigners. A turkey was also served with a sauce in which something had been supplied by the three heroes of the evening, whose photographs were sold during the feast, giving a strange air of reality and liveliness to the proceeding. Then came the tongues of three deceased celebrities, and these tongues were so good that in a world where ox-tongues did not exist they would be sure to be prized highly. This delicacy was followed by the event of the evening, the entry of a gigantic mass once belonging to the hinder parts of the four-year-old. It included the deer creature's loin and hind-quarter, it was carried in solemn state on the shoulders of four men, and was preceded by a magnificent being clad in scarlet picked out with silver horses, and blowing a trumpet. This was the test dish of the evening, and showed what horse flesh really was. It is like beef—not so succulent and not so palatable—but with a rather more gamey flavor, and perhaps more tender and digestible. A few cold specimens of the Hyde Park horses finished the horse part of the banquet. There was a collared head which was very good, and a dish called "boiled withers," which looked outside like game, and tasted like the essence of tag ends of innumerable shoulders of mutton set in isinglass. The human race will, we guess, dispense henceforth with boiled withers; and so perhaps it will with the only other dish that remains to be noticed—jelly made of those feet which, once lifted high in the air with a noble brougham-going action, had elicited the admiration of London. Invaluable as these feet had been in life, they imparted a rather rank taste to jelly; and the more modest and unpretending foot of the calf will better supply our wants.

The horse, as an article of human food, was thus abundantly represented, and everything was done to show what could be made of this neglected animal.

GENERAL RESULT

may be said to be that persons who cannot get good beef or good mutton may be thankful to get good horseflesh, if they will but overcome their prejudices. The presidents of the entertainment were divided in opinion as to whether the primary object of the banquet was simply to overcome an unreasonable prejudice, or to provide the poor with a cheaper kind of meat than beef. The first object was indisputably attained with regard to all who were present. That killing horses for food might easily lead to abuses is evident, and so strong was the apprehension lest the guests might be haunted with a suspicion that they were going to be decoyed into eating diseased, but purchased at certificates from veterinary surgeons were exhibited before dinner to the effect that the horses to be eaten were in a sound, healthy, flourishing state immediately previous to their execution. When all those precautions are taken which ensure well-chosen animals are properly kept, and all the arts of cooking known to civilized man are applied, then horseflesh is very tolerable eating, quite worth tasting once in a way as a curiosity, and in every respect equal to the coarse beef served in the ordinary restaurant of Paris. Whether the discovery that horses may be safely eaten is destined to be of any great permanent service to the English poor may be doubted. It is impossible to say at what price healthy animals could be supplied for the table if once a steady demand for the article was created. But it is much in favor of horseflesh that it is quite as good when the animal is old and has done work as it is when taken from a young horse just beginning its career of labor. Thus the horse may do all the labor of which it is capable, and serve its master faithfully for years, and yet at the end of its time contribute a splendid roast to the table of its master, and cheap comfort to the set boiled withers to the table of its master's servants. It is not at present so important to know what use, on a large scale, horseflesh can be put to if eaten, as to know that it can be eaten, and can supply a large variety of palatable and wholesome dishes. The rest will come in time, and our posterity will learn how to decide with nicety at what moment the wearied cabhorse shall be released from his misery, and ornament the table and satisfy the appetites of those whom he is too stiff and weak to drag along the streets any more.

There is some gain in having made the experiment, and some day we shall know how great the gain is. But the mere conquest of a

PREJUDICE

is in itself a benefit to society, whether horseflesh ever becomes, or does not become, a favorite article of English diet. It seems absurd, certainly, as was stated in a letter read after the dinner from a Society of French sympathizers, that every month there should be wasted in England and million of pounds of meat, when at the same time there are millions of English people in want of meat. We do not know whether the facts are at all as stated, for the Committees of Foreign Societies are apt to sprinkle their millions pretty freely over a statistical statement, and that millions of pounds of horseflesh are wasted every month in England seems rather a hazardous assertion. But it is quite enough to know that a large quanity of meat fit for human beings is not eaten by them, although they require meat, and this not because the rejected article is impossible to procure, but because the prejudice of ages has implanted in the breast of most people a fanciful horror of horseflesh.

IN FRANCE

there was an opposition as strong and an unreasoning as any that is likely to be found in England. For more than three years the authorities declined to give the requisite permission to open a shop in Paris for the sale. But as the French sympathizers proudly said, things have changed now.

At the official reception at the beginning of the New Year, the Minister of Agriculture congratulated the French Committee on the results obtained. There are now twenty-three butchers, shops in Paris, at which nothing but horseflesh is sold, and it is, as a matter of fact, sold at a price much below that of beef. While certainly a great result to have attained. For if the meat is sold is must be bought, and we should have thought that the difficulty of finding buyers would have been even greater than that of finding sellers. To get

THE POOR

to eat a new thing, however salutary, cheap, and nutritious the dish may be, is a real triumph. The English poor hate all novelties. They will not eat rice, they will not even eat brown bread. They will have the whitest, puffiest most alumy bread they can get for their money. The day when there will be butchers' shops in London where the poor will buy millions of pounds of horseflesh, knowing that it is horseflesh, is still, we fear, far distant. But the beginning must be made, if such a thing is ever to be made; and that the necessary beginning has been made in England is due to the enthusiasm and the perseverance of those who organized this dinner.—*Saturday Review.*

We suppose that nine out of ten housekeepers will contradict us point blank in a statement that nine out of ten of them do not know how to stew a dish of oysters. By the ordinary routine that nearly every one follows, either the oysters are stewed and shriveled out of all semblance of themselves in shape, size and flavor, or else the soup and "thickening" has a raw taste that spoils it. Here is the right method. Try it once, and we'll warrant you won't need telling the second time. Pick the oysters out of the juice with a fork, as dry as possible; stew the juice, thickening milk or water, of which the soup is to be made, until thoroughly cooked; then drop the oysters in, and just as the cooked soup begins to show signs of simmering, empty out altogether, and you will have thick soup and plump oysters, luscious enough to make you think you never tasted real oyster soup before.

TOYS,

And Their Makers.

We know not whether to address this paper to young or old boys. The most wordly-minded amongst us has a soft place in his heart, and a tender recollection of his young free days, when he neither knew nor cared anything about acceptances, or the trouble of not meeting them. He lives his childhood over again in his children; and he has toys of his own, if he would only admit it, and they are apt to turn out rather expensive. Our toys, however, are not of an expensive kind. We go in for quantity, not quality. The smashing instinct is strong within us, and coppers are scarce. In this spirit let us see what Young England is doing just now in the toy market, and what it has done.

The bazaars are the places, we find, where we can get everything for a penny. The little ones may here indulge themselves as they please with their own pocket money. Penny toys are an expression of the age. Only think what may be obtained for a moderate "tizzy." Astonishing as it may appear, the little ones may really have a large assortment to choose from for this small coin: Noah's ark, soldiers, figures of all kinds, dinner-sets, and every noise-making toy in fashion.

All the cheaper class of toys are of foreign manufacture. Penny toys come from Germany. They have their birth in the black pine forests of Thuringia. The Dryads and Hamadryads are not always sleeping. What roars of laughter spring from these old gloomy pine woods. The great toy capital is Sonneburg, where men, women and children are employed upon their production. The cost of toys at the place of their manufacture is infinitely small. The wood, the only material of which they are made is nothing: twopence-halfpenny. The labor is scarcely more valuable. Toys, in these old forests, are made upon the most approved modern principle of division of labor. Any toy we may take up has gone through half a dozen hands. By this means great rapidity is attained in their manufacture, and the prime cost at home is less than the third of a penny. The transit along mountain roads, by waggon-carriage to Rotterdam, whence they are conveyed by steam to England, costs more than their manufacture, but yet there is a profit left to the vender. These are the true smashing toys; but the more expensive, highly finished, and elaborate ones still come from Germany or the adjacent countries. Great numbers come from Grunheinscher, in Saxony, but the town of Nuremberg maintains its old monopoly for metal-work, even in the matter of toys. All the leaden soldiers in boxes are made here, whilst the tin railroads, and locomotive, and steam vessels of every primitive character and form, come from Biberach, in Wirtemberg. The cuirassiers, and helmets, and guns come from Hesse Cassel, a highly military little kingdom; and from its by-neighbor, Prussia, we have the pretty little toy-interiors, of shops, drawing-rooms and other interiors, fitted with model furniture and goods.

It is no mean proof of the manner in which the Prussians are educated, that these very elegant little toys are all made by prisoners under penal servitude. We wonder what sort of a figure our clothes would make at this occupation. Some of the details are capitally modeled. There, for instance, is a butcher's shop, with all the joints hanging on their hooks. They are made in paper, and show that the modelers must have copied them from life, or slightly. The governing powers in Germany do not think it beneath them to give an art education to the children engaged in the manufacture of toys. The duke of Saxe-Meiningen has established schools for this purpose, and the result is that the most beautiful models of animals made in papier-mache come from his kingdom. They are too good, however, for playthings, and are more likely to find their way to the mantelpiece as ornaments. There is a tendency in this country we fear, to fall into the error of constructing toys for boys that are not only too expensive for the general purse, but too scientific and elaborate—model locomotives, which go by steam, working pumps, model steam-vessels, made running by machinery; and, for the girls, dolls that move along the table, raise their arms, and cry papa and mamma. This is carrying machinery into the nursery with a vengeance. It may be very well calculated to foster the mechanical genius, but not to relax the mind, the proper object of toys. They are far too expensive, however, ever to come into general use, so that their influence is not likely to be great.

Dutch dolls, the most hideous articles to look at, do not really come from Holland, but from the Tyrol. They are called Dutch dolls, we suppose, because Holland is the country from which they are shipped for England. The most natural dolls in the world are made in London, and are admirably modelled with real hair, and the busts and head are made of wax quite artistically. The making of doll's eyes is quite a large trade, we are informed, and a very profitable one.

The cheap glass dolls are the only toys, excepting the pieces of mechanism before mentioned, for which we are famous in England. Birmingham is indeed, called the toy shop of the world; but not in the sense in which children understand the word toy. They are nick-nacks, rather, for children of a large growth. It seems strange that our national genius does nothing for the little ones. In metal work; that we should have to go to Nuremberg for toy printing presses with types, magic lanterns, magnetic toys, and conjuring tricks, with which our fast boys now entertain their seniors; but such is the fact. The toy that the English boy loves best is the world is the model of a ship. This in past time he fashioned and rigged for himself, but in these degenerate days he may buy his model, and all the details for fitting her out, even to patent anchors, guns and gun carriages, blocks and steering wheels—everything is made for him. We wonder whether the younkers enjoy them as much as we did, when everything about our ship, from the tip of the mast down to the edge of the keel, was made with a not over sharp clasp knife?

It seems to us that all the active toys of our youth have passed away, or been so modified that we scarcely know them. Is the peg-tops, with which we delighted to split other peg-tops in the pound, now even spun, or is the little colored metal peg-top for a toy, spun by a piece of machinery substituted for it? Are there no good solid hoops now trundled? We confess we meet with nothing but pieces of circular wire, that are not hunged with a jolly stick, but pushed along by a large-sized knitting-needle. And where are all the kites that once carried our eyes heavenward? The boys of these days let up model balloons instead, which they pull down again with a string.

But hold!—let us not be carried away by prejudice; no doubt the old boys of every age look with contempt upon the toys of the rising generation. There are two things in which, we may confess, our juniors have the advantage over us—picture books and sweets. In our days, good reader (I presume an old boy), there were no such splendid fairy tales as can be got anywhere now for a shilling. Jack the Giant-killer had to be imagined with our own minds. But now every Christmas the artists present the story to us in a new aspect as "Sinbad the Sailor," and the Arabian Nights," now glow with colored pictures. There was no color in the old days, and the pictures rather depressed than excited the boy's imagination. As for an old boy, we must confess the sweets of the present day have a great advantage over the "stick-jaw" and the "bull's-eyes" of the past. We never dreamed of such delicacies as iced cocoanut or pineapple candy. And never was such a beautiful prospect as the sweetshop now presents, specially laid out to drive to madness the boys that have no pennies to go inside.—*Chassell's Magazine.*

The Swedish Army in Time of Peace.

In Sweden, in time of peace, it is customary to let out soldiers for civil labor, so that in the cities, especially the seaports, the guard-house is an office for letting out men for civil work of all kinds. If it is desired to unload a ship rapidly, the owner or captain sends to the guard-house for the number of men he requires, who are sent, and receive extra pay for their work. A merchant who has extra copying to be done sends to the guard-house for men to do it. So when large dinners or festivals take place soldiers who are recommended as waiters are engaged to assist as attendants. Cavalrymen are engaged as extra drivers, and to take care of horses. In this way three-fourths of the force are, in one way or another, engaged in miscellaneous services to their own satisfaction and profit, as well as to that of the State and private employers. It would hardly do to adopt the Swedish custom in our army, but it is, nevertheless, worth considering whether it would be sound policy to not only permit, but encourage, military men of all ranks to undertake any employment not incompatible with the due performance of their duties as soldiers.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

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THE FOLLOWING
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WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
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OF
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VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
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CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock
WORKS:
SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE:
WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.
CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS

The Daily Commercial

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution relative to the admission to the gallories during the impeachment trial. After debate an amendment fixing the number of tickets to be issued at nine hundred was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The joint resolution relative to new post-office and sub-Treasury at Boston was passed.

At a quarter past two Mr. SUMNER, presuming that Senators were aware that business of great importance to the public interest demanded it, moved to go into executive session. Agreed to.

When the doors were opened at twenty minutes before four o'clock, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration.

The question was on a motion to strike out the appropriation to Greece, which was not agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, by instruction of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment providing for Consuls to Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, at a salary of three thousand dollars each. Agreed to.

The bill having passed through Committee of the Whole, the question was on agreeing to the amendments therein made. The amendment to strike out the mission to Ecuador was lost; also, that striking out Bolivia. The contingent expenses of foreign missions were increased from $20,000 to $30,000. The appropriation for postal was allowed to remain in the bill, which was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the funding bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the act of 1862, authorizing the employment of fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, &c.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the bill was amended so as to allow duplicate checks to be cashed at San Francisco by the Assistant Treasurer at that place, and passed.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill for the removal of the Sioux and Yankton Indians, and made a speech in favor of the bill, and urging justice to the Indians, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace that destroyed to prevent contagion, was passed.

Mr. COOKE, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of military and postal roads from Washington to New York, limiting fares to three cents per mile, and requiring the through trip to be made within seven hours.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Freedmen's Bureau Committee, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands, Beaufort District, South Carolina. It confirms President Lincoln's instruction to the South Carolina tax commissioner in December, 1863, subject to subsequent modification by acts of Congress. It provides for the sale of all tracts set apart as school farms in St. Helena parish, and all lands in Port Royal yet subject to disposal by said commissioners. It authorizes sales to freedmen, soldiers, &c., at one dollar and a half per acre, of all unredeemed lands in St. Luke's parish, and requires all persons who acquired claims under General Sherman's order of January 16th, 1865, to obtain warrants for the same before the first of May next, the balance of the lands not required to meet such to be sold to freedmen who are heads of families, or have served in the army or navy, at not less than one dollar per acre, and in parcels of not more than forty acres to any one purchaser, except the lands on Phillips, Caperra, Tripps, Sunburg and Harbor Islands, which may be sold at not less than fifty cents per acre, and in parcels not exceeding 320 acres. The bill was passed under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 75 to 54.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported back a substitute for the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from the 16th of July next, with authority to the Secretary of War to re-establish the offices there it has been discontinued or not satisfied that the personal safety of the freedmen requires it.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill reported by him yesterday, to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. The second section is modified to read: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize or confer with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under existing laws, may accrue before the first of April, 1868." The third section is struck out altogether.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain the bill. The Committee on Ways and Means, he said, had intended to present a complete law covering the whole subject, and not to present a special bill repealing the tax on a few articles. It had, however, been urged on the Committee from members of the House and from outside interests as a thing exceedingly desirable that there should be determined to be exempt from the five per cent. tax, it should be done without waiting for the general bill. Such a suggestion had been made the other day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Myers. The Committee had intended to present this subject specially to the House. The Committee had intended to retain the five per cent. tax on some half dozen manufactures, such as the manufacture of distilled liquors, tobacco, &c. They had predicted in 1867 about a million and a half of dollars, but on further consideration the Committee had at length concluded it was hardly worth while to keep up the machinery for that amount, but that it was better to wipe out the five per cent. tax on all manufactures, and put a somewhat higher special tax on the luxuries and on their sales. The House might be guided to some extent in regard to the five per cent. tax on manufactures amounted to. Taking the full returns for 1867, it would be found that all receipts from that source amounted to $86,236,070. The Committee did not propose to take off the tax on all manufactures, but to retain it on oils distilled from coal, on fermented liquors, on distilled spirits of all kind, on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and on illuminating gas. The aggregate tax collected from articles of the kind in 1867 was $29,619, so that the diminution effected by the bill would amount to $84,791,654. Some of this sum would be made up, however, by the increase of certain special taxes on different manufactures, and by a small tax of one per cent. on those sales when amounting to over a given sum, say $5,000. This would produce about twenty millions, so that while this bill would remove a burden of some eighty-four millions, it would not cause a deficit of more than sixty-four millions, or about sixty millions. In short, the effect of the bill was to remove the five per cent. tax on all manufactures, leaving to be taxed as manufactures nothing but distilled spirits, fermented liquors, oil, gas, certain kinds of wine, and tobacco and its manufactures. This bill was to take effect in such a way that manufactures should be released from tax after the present month.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired whether the tax on whisky was to be repealed.

Mr. SCHENK said there was no provision of that kind in this bill. The majority of the committee had, however, decided to stand by the two dollar tax, and the general taxation bill will provide for a two dollar tax.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired further whether the revenue of the country could be maintained while the tax was taken off manufactures, and the tax on whisky retained at two dollars.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his belief, and the belief of the Committee, that a much larger revenue would be derived from whisky with the tax at two dollars, than with a reduced tax. The Committee was preparing stringent regulations for assessors to be applied to the collection of the whisky tax.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. SCHENCK to let him submit a proposition to reduce the tax on Whisky to 50 cents per gallon, so as to test the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to do so.

After discussion, the bill passed: yeas 122, nays 2. The nays were Messrs. HAWKINS and JOHNSON.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, and addressed the House in advocacy of it. Referring to a statement in the Chicago papers that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been influenced by the State Department, and that the bill reported expressed the judgment, not of the Committee but of that Department, he declared that that was a most unjust imputation. The bill was the judgment of the Committee alone, uninfluenced by anybody outside of the House. For himself, he had never been counted among the disciples of that Department, and he never was more indisposed than at present to follow the counsel of other men or to try to impose his own views upon others.

Mr. ELIOT asked his colleague whether, if he struck out of the third section the threat which it contains, and instead of giving the President power to order the arrest and detention of citizens against the principles of the bill, and inserted a declaration that such delay and refusal should be regarded as an offense to the United States, and incompatible with the existence of friendly relations with such foreign Government.

Mr. BANKS replied if it were a new question, he should say the course suggested by his colleague would be the better course, but it was not a new question. It had been debated for seventy-three years. A war had been fought on the question, and it was now as far from settlement as ever. The declaration suggested by his colleague was not enough. If a just declaration of principles were made it should be accompanied by such measures as are open to the American Government, and as will compel European Governments at least to open their ears to the representations of the Government, and give to them such a decision as justice and right may require.

Mr. VAN TRUMP addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN addressed the House, criticising some of the views expressed by his colleague.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested as an amendment to the bill a proviso that no citizen who has voluntarily and is actually engaged in the military or naval service can lawfully exercise the right of expatriation during the time he may be liable to render such service. The bill goes over till the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. CHILCOTT introduced a bill to grant the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. Referred.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the General of the army relative to the removal of the city Commissioners of New Orleans and Jefferson, of Louisiana, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern division, for 1867, and asking additional appropriations for collecting revenue from customs.

Mr. OLIN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit any report or information relative to the harbo of Michigan city, Indiana, not heretofore reported to the House. Adopted.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

Qualification of a New Member---Liberty Street Passenger Railway---The Street Committee---The Manchester Passenger Railway Company---Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company---Abatement of Nuisances---Proposed Increase of the Police Force---Sidewalk in Bloomfield---Duties of the City Assessor---Relative to Lawrenceville Streets---Water on Cherry Alley---The Survey Committee---Opening of Bedford Avenue---Soldiers' Monument---The Board of Health---Inspection of Salt---Communication from the Controller---The Water Loan Bonds---Removal of Toll Gates, Etc., Etc., Etc.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held on Tuesday afternoon, March 10th, 1868.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McALEEY - - - - *President.*
E. S. MORROW - - - - - *Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Members present---Messrs. Brown, W. R., Brown, A. M., Cochrane, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Jones, Kehew, Lanfman, Morrow, McClelland, McClintock, McEwen, McKibbon, Ogden, Rafferty, Shipton, Tanner, Wainwright and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. GROSS withdrew his objection to the report of the Road Committee, and moved to concur. The motion to concur was adopted.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The PRESIDENT read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1868.

Mr. James McAuley, President of the Select Council:

I take the liberty of addressing you in relation to a lot on which to erect our soldiers' monument. I refer to the lot known as Grant and Liberty streets, crossed by Eighth or Short street. Judging from the remarks of several Councilmen, we have been led to believe you will give us the lot, and should it be so, will you be kind enough to send me the size of the lot, and we will give it our early attention.

We are to have a meeting of our Committee soon, and will be glad to be the bearer of this handsome donation from the City Councils. We are working and shall continue to have and are still doing their part. We have the offer of a lot on Grant and Allegheny cemetery, also one from Allegheny city, but we prefer the one fronting it on this side of the river and in the city if we can.

Hoping this will meet your views and that our City Council will still sustain their well merited reputation for patriotism and progression,

I remain, yours &c.,
MRS. JOHN WATT,
In behalf of the Soldiers' Monument Committee.

The paper was accepted and referred to the Committee on City Property.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition for water main on Peach alley, between Pride and Marion streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. DUNN presented a petition for a gas lamp on Harrison street, between Spring alley and Liberty street, in front of St. Patrick's Church. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The PRESIDENT read the following communication from the Board of Health:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1868. }

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: We have twice sent communications to Councils in regard to the financial condition of the Board of Health, and as yet no attention has been paid to the same.

We have now before us bills against the Board to the amount of eight thousand dollars. We have had a large portion of these bills are due hospitals for the care of patients which were sent to us, and for which we have sent the exact number of small pox to the hospitals. There are also bills due the Health Officer for time and the Physician of the Board who has been engaged in vaccinating through the city. This work cannot be done without money. We again respectfully and earnestly request your honorable bodies to make the appropriation called for, or we will be compelled to close our doors, as it is impossible for us to continue unless we are able to meet the liabilities of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
President of the Board of Health.

Mr. GROSS stated that the facts were exactly as represented. The appropriation last year was entirely too small, and the Board could not get along with less than $1,500.

Mr. MORROW moved that the report be received and filed, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORROW then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to receive a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of D. Fitzsimmons, Esq., for the sum of $1,500, and charge the same to contingent fund.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. OGDEN offered the following:

Resolved, That when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on the second Tuesday of April.

Adopted. Common Council concurred.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COCHRANE, a petition for water pipe on Shaler alley, between Wilkins and Baldwin streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, a petition asking for the extension of Wainwright street, across what is known as Wainwright's island, to the Allegheny river. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Mr. RAFFERTY, a petition for water pipe on Pennsylvania avenue extension, from Fifth and Ross streets to the corner of Chatham street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, a petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Penn street, from Taylor to Boundary streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McEWEN, a petition for the grading and paving of Penn street, in the Seventh ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE INSPECTION OF SALT.

Mr. A. M. BROWN presented the following petition:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned, manufacturers of or dealers in salt in the city of Pittsburgh, believing from experience that it is to the interest of the city that the inspection of salt be discontinued, and being satisfied that the office is a source of annoyance to the manufacturer and dealer, a constant expense to the consumer, and as at present conducted of little benefit to the public, do hereby petition your honorable bodies that the office of Inspector of Salt be abolished, and that all ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this petition be repealed.

[Here follow the names of about fifty firms.]

Mr. A. M. BROWN offered the following ordinance:

An ordinance abolishing the office of Inspector of Salt, and repealing ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent therewith.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the office of Inspector of Salt be and the same is hereby abolished.

SECTION 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Mr. A. M. BROWN stated that only fifty dollars had been raised in the way of revenue from the inspection of salt during the last year, and as nearly all the salt was produced on the Allegheny side of the river, and inspected there, there was no necessity for such an officer.

Mr. OGDEN opposed the repeal of the ordinance, on the ground that inspection was necessary to ascertain the quality and weight of the article sold.

Mr. JONES opposed hasty action in the matter. There was undoubtedly a good reason for passing the ordinance, and to doubt the same reason why it should be repealed. Let the matter lie until the ordinance is abolished.

Mr. GROSS moved that the ordinance be postponed for the present, which was agreed to.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

The PRESIDENT read the following communication from the Controller:

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Penn'a., March 10, 1868.

Messrs. Presidents and Members of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Excused you will please find a bill against the city for Nicolson pavement, street, &c., for the year 1867, amounting to $6,746 44; assessment against Vigilant Engine House; for Wood and Liberty street sewer, amounting to $1,234 34; also, bill for crosswalks and street crossings, amounting to $282 43, all of which are respectfully submitted. Also, account of *Evening Telegraph* newspaper for advertising, amounting to $42 50.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

Accompanying the communication was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to issue his warrants on the Mayor for warrants in favor of the City of Pittsburgh for the amount of the above bills, as per bills annexed, and charge to appropriation No. 13, contingent fund.

The communication was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

ORDINANCES FINALLY PASSED.

The following ordinances were read three times and finally passed:

Providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Smallman street, from Morton to Taylor streets.

Providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Mulberry alley, from Smith to Taylor streets.

Providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Center avenue, from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick streets.

Providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Vine street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Reed street.

Providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Allegheny street, from Penn to Liberty streets.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE POLICE.

The ordinance from Common Council, increasing the Police force, being read in Select Council:

Mr. OGDEN moved to non-concur, from the fact that he did not know where the money was to come from to pay the men.

Mr. McCLINTOCK spoke in favor of the ordinance. The men were needed, and ought to be furnished. Several additional policemen were required in Lawrenceville.

Mr. SHIPTON was not opposed to increasing the force, but he could not see where the money was to come from.

Mr. JONES stated that the police had been increased this year from sixty to one hundred. He thought the forty additional policemen would be sufficient to render all the service that he necessary by the consolidation of the new districts.

Mr. OGDEN stated that only about ten or twelve of the additional police force had been assigned to the new districts, and he wanted to know where the balance had been stationed.

Mr. MORROW was not opposed to increasing the number, but he would like to know where the money was to come from to pay them.

Mr. McCLINTOCK stated that prior to the present administration we had no Mayor or police either, but now we had an efficient administration and needed an additional force. The new police had been stationed in Lawrenceville, and in other new districts, and a good many of them had been assigned to duty in the old city.

The motion to non-concur was then put and carried, but one member voting in the negative.

FEES OF SALT INSPECTOR.

Mr. COFFIN offered the following:

An ordinance regulating the fees of the Inspector of salt:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the fees and offices of this office, the fees to be charged shall be three cents per barrel.

SECTION 2. That all salt inspected in any other place in Allegheny county shall be exempted from inspection in Pittsburgh.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was read and postponed.

CLEANING OF CESS POOLS.

Mr. OGDEN presented the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Councils—be appointed to ascertain the cost and expediency of purchasing a machine for cleaning out cesspools, to be placed in charge of the Board of Health.

Mr. GROSS moved the adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT appointed on said Committee, on behalf of Select Council, Messrs. Ogden and Coffin. No action in Common Council.

FIRE PLUGS.

Mr. McEwen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to put in the following plugs on Bedford avenue—one at the intersection of Cassatt street, and one near the centre of the square from Cassatt to Ledlie streets.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

THE WATER LOAN BONDS.

Mr. W. R. BROWN offered the following ordinance:

An ordinance providing for the issue of bonds amounting to $250,000 of the Water Loan authorized by the act of the approved February 8th, 1868:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in the name of the city of Pittsburgh to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in accordance with act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, and that he also authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money."

SEC. 2. That the said bonds shall be made payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached. They shall be in sums of one hundred, two hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars each, in such proportion as the Controller may determine. They shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be payable in twenty years from April 1st, A. D., 1868 at the office of the City Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh. They shall be signed by the Mayor of said city and countersigned by the City Controller, and shall be sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 3. The City Controller shall advertise for proposals for said bonds, and shall sell and dispose of so, will you be kind enough to send me the size of the lot, and we will give it our early attention.

We are to have a meeting of our Committee soon, and will be glad to be the bearer of this handsome donation from the City Councils. We are working and shall continue to have and are still doing their part. We have the offer of a lot on Grant and Allegheny cemetery, also one from Allegheny city, but we prefer the one fronting it on this side of the river and in the city if we can.

Hoping this will meet your views and that our City Council will still sustain their well merited reputation for patriotism and progression,

I remain, yours &c.,
MRS. JOHN WATT,
In behalf of the Soldiers' Monument Committee.

The paper was accepted and referred to the Committee on City Property.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition for water main on Peach alley, between Pride and Marion streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. DUNN presented a petition for a gas lamp on Harrison street, between Spring alley and Liberty street, in front of St. Patrick's Church. Referred to Gas Committee.

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Respectfully submitted,
DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
President of the Board of Health.

Mr. GROSS stated that the facts were exactly as represented. The appropriation last year was entirely too small, and the Board could not get along with less than $1,500.

Mr. MORROW moved that the report be received and filed, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORROW then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to receive a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of D. Fitzsimmons, Esq., for the sum of $1,500, and charge the same to contingent fund.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

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Adopted. Common Council concurred.

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Yours respectfully,
THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

Accompanying the communication was the following resolution:

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Mr. OGDEN moved to non-concur, from the fact that he did not know where the money was to come from to pay the men.

Mr. McCLINTOCK spoke in favor of the ordinance. The men were needed, and ought to be furnished. Several additional policemen were required in Lawrenceville.

Mr. SHIPTON was not opposed to increasing the force, but he could not see where the money was to come from.

Mr. JONES stated that the police had been increased this year from sixty to one hundred. He thought the forty additional policemen would be sufficient to render all the service that be necessary by the consolidation of the new districts.

Mr. OGDEN stated that only about ten or twelve of the additional police force had been assigned to the new districts, and he wanted to know where the balance had been stationed.

Mr. MORROW was not opposed to increasing the number, but he would like to know where the money was to come from to pay them.

Mr. McCLINTOCK stated that prior to the present administration we had no Mayor or police either, but now we had an efficient administration and needed an additional force. The new police had been stationed in Lawrenceville, and in other new districts, and a good many of them had been assigned to duty in the old city.

The motion to non-concur was then put and carried, but one member voting in the negative.

FEES OF SALT INSPECTOR.

Mr. COFFIN offered the following:

An ordinance regulating the fees of the Inspector of salt:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the fees and offices of this office, the fees to be charged shall be three cents per barrel.

SECTION 2. That all salt inspected in any other place in Allegheny county shall be exempted from inspection in Pittsburgh.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was read and postponed.

CLEANING OF CESS POOLS.

Mr. OGDEN presented the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Councils—be appointed to ascertain the cost and expediency of purchasing a machine for cleaning out cesspools, to be placed in charge of the Board of Health.

Mr. GROSS moved the adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT appointed on said Committee, on behalf of Select Council, Messrs. Ogden and Coffin. No action in Common Council.

FIRE PLUGS.

Mr. McEwen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to put in the following plugs on Bedford avenue—one at the intersection of Cassatt street, and one near the centre of the square from Cassatt to Ledlie streets.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

THE WATER LOAN BONDS.

Mr. W. R. BROWN offered the following ordinance:

An ordinance providing for the issue of bonds amounting to $250,000 of the Water Loan authorized by the act of the approved February 8th, 1868:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in the name of the city of Pittsburgh to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in accordance with act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, and that he also authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money."

SEC. 2. That the said bonds shall be made payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached. They shall be in sums of one hundred, two hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars each, in such proportion as the Controller may determine. They shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be payable in twenty years from April 1st, A. D., 1868 at the office of the City Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh. They shall be signed by the Mayor of said city and countersigned by the City Controller, and shall be sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 3. The City Controller shall advertise for proposals for said bonds, and shall sell and dispose of so, will you be kind enough to send me the size of the lot, and we will give it our early attention.

We are to have a meeting of our Committee soon, and will be glad to be the bearer of this handsome donation from the City Councils. We are working and shall continue to have and are still doing their part. We have the offer of a lot on Grant and Allegheny cemetery, also one from Allegheny city, but we prefer the one fronting it on this side of the river and in the city if we can.

Hoping this will meet your views and that our City Council will still sustain their well merited reputation for patriotism and progression,

I remain, yours &c.,
MRS. JOHN WATT,
In behalf of the Soldiers' Monument Committee.

The paper was accepted and referred to the Committee on City Property.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition for water main on Peach alley, between Pride and Marion streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. DUNN presented a petition for a gas lamp on Harrison street, between Spring alley and Liberty street, in front of St. Patrick's Church. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The PRESIDENT read the following communication from the Board of Health:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1868. }

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: We have twice sent communications to Councils in regard to the financial condition of the Board of Health, and as yet no attention has been paid to the same.

We have now before us bills against the Board to the amount of eight thousand dollars. We have had a large portion of these bills are due hospitals for the care of patients which were sent to us, and for which we have sent the exact number of small pox to the hospitals. There are also bills due the Health Officer for time and the Physician of the Board who has been engaged in vaccinating through the city. This work cannot be done without money. We again respectfully and earnestly request your honorable bodies to make the appropriation called for, or we will be compelled to close our doors, as it is impossible for us to continue unless we are able to meet the liabilities of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
President of the Board of Health.

Mr. GROSS stated that the facts were exactly as represented. The appropriation last year was entirely too small, and the Board could not get along with less than $1,500.

Mr. MORROW moved that the report be received and filed, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORROW then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to receive a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of D. Fitzsimmons, Esq., for the sum of $1,500, and charge the same to contingent fund.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EDWARD HOUSE, member *elect* from the Second ward, who has been absent from the city since the municipal election, being present, the oath was administered to him by the President, and he took his seat.

THE LIBERTY STREET PASSENGER R. R.

Mr. BRUSH objected to approving the minutes so far as the action of the Council related to the following resolution, which originated in the Second Branch, and came up for the concurrence of the Common Councils:

Resolved, That Councils do now reconsider the resolution passed at the meeting on February 4, 1868, granting to the Liberty street and Birmingham passenger railway company with the consent of Councils, the right to lay down a track on such portion of Liberty street for passenger railway purposes.

Mr. BRUSH moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT decided that the question was on whether the minutes shall stand approved or not.

The yeas and nays were called, and the minutes were approved by the following vote:

YEAS---Messrs. Batchelor, Beales, Caskey, Dawe, Fitzsimmons, Gerner, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Hillerman, Jones, Kelly, Lambert, Reynolds, A. Scott, Sims, Torbet, Torrans, Verner, Vick, Weldon and President Fomlinson---24.

NAYS---Messrs. Berger, Boggs, Brush, Carroll, Hillerman, Jeremy, Meyer, Moorhead, Reed, Robb, Rosewell, Welsh and Zern---12.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. WELDON, from the Street Committee, presented the following reports:

To grade and pave Haslett's alley, Lawrenceville. Laid over under the rules.

To grade and pave Mulberry alley. Laid over under the rules.

To grade and pave Greenough street. Laid over under the rules.

Also, the following relative to the

SUBURBAN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

*An ordinance to extend the privileges granted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, and Mayor and Select and Common Councils of Allegheny, to the Suburban Passenger Railway Company, by the ordinance passed the 7th day of March, 1864, and approved the same, that the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company shall have the same rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to the same duties, liabilities and restrictions thereof as are granted to and imposed upon the Suburban Passenger Railway Company, by the ordinance of said Councils, passed the 7th day of March, 1864, and approved the same day, and by the ordinance of said Councils, passed the 4th day of February, 1867, and approved the same day, in relation to the laying down of a track or tracks of railway, and the use of the same, and the Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company shall have the same rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to the same duties, liabilities and restrictions thereof as are granted to and imposed upon the Suburban Passenger Railway Company,